20JUL.71.

WORONI

THE JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE BLACK AND WHITE WORONI

INSIDE

— Apartheid Supplement

— Bush Week & Program

and more...

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FEES

Those who live in halls (and colleges) on campus are almost certainly faced with a fee use next year. Exact details are not yet known, but it is not expected to be less than $40 per student per year, and may possibly be nearly twice as much.

With the 6% wage increase, the equal-pay-for-women decision (which gives another increase in female pay in 1972) and the consequent rises in costs in general, there is perhaps, little argument against some increase. The actual level, however, will depend on the cuts in expenditure and the increase in income that the halls can find.

This is a slightly different situation from that which caused fees to rise in 1969. Then, it was not so much rising costs but a request by the Australian Universities Commission that precipitated the increase.

THE POSITION OF THE AUC

It is understood that in February 1968, the Chairman of the AUS suggested that ANU Halls should become self-supporting within the meaning of the Universities (Financial Assistance) Act 1966, except that some subsidy would be given by formula grants from the AUC. These grant, only available to halls that are financially independent of the University, amount to $5,000, plus $30 per student. Even in a Hall of 250 students, this amounts to no more than $12,500 per year.

This year, the Student's Association presented its own submission to the AUC, independent of the Universities Submission. In this, they requested the commission make some subsidy for the cost of central heating, and generally review the amount of the formula subsidy, taking into account the rises in the cost of living index.

In general, the AUC were personally sympathetic to the problems of students unable to pay for Hall accommodation, but pessimistic about any chance of more money. What most concerned them was that the resources available in terms of public money was drastically limited and therefore the question of priorities was paramount. Part of the Commission's thinking was revealed by the Chairman, Professor P'H' Kaimel, when he pointed out that 'A fully residential university provides half the number of places of a purely non-residential university.

There may still be a chance for a late submission to the AUC on the question of the fee increases, but the chance of getting money is very small.

The Halls will, therefore, have to rely very largely on their own ability to keep fees low. As explained earlier, they cannot expect money from the University, as this would probably make them ineligible for the approx. $12,500 AUC subsidy.

CONFERENCES, CATERING, FUNCTIONS

A most significant method of obtaining income is from the use of Halls by non-University bodies for functions, etc. and their use for University and Non-University conferences.

At the present time, conferences are doing a roaring trade and, despite the inflationary trends in the economy, there seems to be plenty of money available to hold them. Bruce Hall annually makes in more than $10,000 per year from conferences. Having been established for some time, and having excellent facilities for visiting doctors/lawyers/ Orientalists, etc., etc., it also manages to get return visits, thus ensuring that the income is fairly steady. Even so, this may only hold good for another few years until semesters are introduced, and rising costs make the profit insignificant.

Burton and Garran Halls, on the other hand, provide nowhere nearly the same levels of facilities, and their conference income combined does not exceed that of Bruce. Thus, the cheaper initial capital outlay is now having fairly drastic financial implications. Burton and Garran are planning to try and attract more conferences, and so increase this form of subsidy to students.

However, even these plans will be fairly short-lived if the University moves to a semester system. Such a system would cut to possibly one week or at the most two the vacation in May and August, and the time between semesters may only be two or three weeks. This will drastically reduce the number of conferences that can be held during the year.

Further, if the University moves to Year Round Teaching, as proposed in the Cochrane Report, then the summer, now used in mid-December and January-February for conferences will also disappear. The prospect is not promising at all!

There are, however, chances for Halls to cater for groups around Canberra to hold banquets, meetings, weddings, etc. during the week and the weekend. Even at low rates (as long as they are sufficient to give a profit) hhey give some income, and at an average of $35 a week, that would mean about $4 subsidy per student.

EXPENDITURE

The most obvious way in which cuts in expenditure can be achieved is thoough reduction in domestic services. In 1968, Garran and Burton SCRCs suggested that reduction of study-bedroom service, so that the students make their own beds, empty their own wastebaskets, etc. would save about $10 per student. Reduction in dining-room service (reducing the work of maids and reducing the number of menu choices) were estimated as saving between $15 and $20 per student.

At the time these were suggested, the submission confidently stated that 'Student opinion in all the Halls (90% of the 210 asked) is overwhelmingly in favour of reducing these services, if it means a reduction of the fee rise'. There seems, however, to be strong feeling at the moment that this is not student opinion at present. In fact, study will have to be undertaken to determine whether students want any reductions at all.

Other items of expenditure may also be able to be cut. This really is a matter for Governing Bodies of Halls - each of which have students as members - who must carefully look at budgets and determine whether each item is at a legitimate level having regard to its contribution to the fee rise. There may, indeed, be a case for some sort of accounting survey, and if students feel there is, it is up to them to press for it.

CANBERRA : A BURDEN TO STUDENTS

In 1968, the submission of the JCRC's estimated that, in view of the higher cost of living in Canberra, the need for heating here (comparable to only two other University Cities) and the higher cost of maintenance in Canberra, $38 of students fees was 'being paid as a penalty for attending the Australian National University'.

A good indication of the financial burden on students has been the steep increase in student loans granted : 29 so far in 1971, compared with 35 in 1969 and 37 in 1970. It should be noted that the largest number are always granted in Third Term. Most of these loans are for accommodation, though a significant number are for tuition fees. It should also be noted that students are taking much longer to pay their loans back.

The other arguments for special treatment in Canberra are well-known: lack of Carlton/Glebe type commercial student housing, the poorstate of public transport, the difficulty in finding part-time and vacation employment, and the high proportion of inter-State students. It is significant to note that the only comparable residential University U.N.E., keeps its fees low because it insists that its external student visit the campus for some time during each summer vacation.

THE OVERALL PROBLEM

The problem is not a simple one, for many students can afford to pay the increased fees. These students legitimately object to their Halls becoming 'slums' and to losing 'home comforts' that they are willing to pay to get.

On the other hand, the demand for accommodation in Lennox House must be taken to prove that a significant number of student need cheaper housing. There must be diversity.and there must be cheaper accommodation.

At the moment, facts are urgently being sought, and it is hoped that a questionnaire will soon be circulated throughout the Halls and Colleges to collect these.

The Colleges do come into the problem strongly, as the debts incurred by them are partially serviced from fees. Further, the picture is a total one and cannot be solved by simply looking at one or all of the Halls, or, in fact, just the Halls and Colleges.

At the moment, though, we can say strongly that students must not allow fees to rise by default: they have not yet looked closely at the problem and made their contribution to solving it. Further, fees must not rise if financially disadvantaged students are going to have to sleep under bridges and on park benches. University education is not only for the rich, despite strong pressures to keep it so.

Richard Refshauge

FEES

The ANU Council must be congratulated by all students for the decisions taken at its July meeting on the question of tuition fees. The ANU Council took the first step towards the abolition of tuition fees at the ANU, in accepting the recommendation of the SRC that it begin formal consideration of abolition. Council directed its Education Committee to examine the case for abolition of fees. This move represents the first ever formal acceptance by any University of the need to examine the place of tuition fees in its structure.

Council realises, as does the JRC that the question of abolition of fees rests finally with the government, but Council has agreed to prepare a submission to the Federal government on the question. The challenge, that if we are ever to abolish fees someone must first take a stand, has been accepted openly by the Council.

The second decision for which Council should be applauded is its decision to refer consideration of the fee rise to the Students' Association for further discussion. Following referral of this question to the Association at a meeting held on Monday 12th July the following motions were passed:

1. "That the ANU Students' Association oppose University Council's policy to maintain fee parity with other Australian Universities".
2. "That, since Council's decision to increase Academic Fees has been based on the policy of maintaining fee parity the ANU Students' Association object to the increase and request Council to reconsider its decision."
3. "That a full and proper submission by the ANU Students' Association on the question of parity and the academic and hall fee rises be circulated and made available on notice boards by 26 July."

The detailed submission will be presented to the Association on the 28th July and all interested students should attend the meeting to discuss (it). Council has placed further consideration of the rises in our hands and we should take the full opportunity open to us to fight the increases.

WHY WE SHOULD OPPOSE FEE PARITY

In 1966 University Council adopted the following as its policy for determining the level of fees at the ANU.

> "As a general rule undergraduate tuition fees should be kept generally in line with fees in other Australian universities and in particular with those in Victoria and New South Wales.

When in April 1971 the Tuition Fees Committee was directed to consider the level of fees at the ANU, it was forced to work within the terms of reference of the 1966 policy motion. All discussions so far on the question of a fee rise, be it in Finance committee or Council have all been within this policy framework. The main goal of the ANUSA should therefore be to rescind the 1966 motion

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BUSH WEEK IS HERE

BUSH WEEK

1. Charities

The major Bush Week Charity for 1971 is Canberra Life Line. Life Line is a referral councilling service which assists Canberra people who are facing social, emotional or medical difficulties. At the present Life Line operates a telephone advisory and councilling service on 951888 and it is working towards a 24 hour manned telephone referral service. All Bush Week profits will be given to Life Line to help in the establishment of this 24 hour service.

2. Blood Bank (Forestry Challenge—)

As in previous years a donation of blood to the Canberra Blood Bank is a compulsory item on the scavenger hunt list. Combined with this regular activity, the Forestry students are determined to assist the Blood Bank even further. The Forestry Department has made available its 1st floor Survey Room on **Tuesday 20th July** as a Blood Bank. The Forestry students on that day challenge any other group, crowd or Department to give more blood to the Blood Bank, than they are able to.

Remember; this blood you can give may help to save a life, so please give some blood on **Tuesday 20th.**

CONCERTS

1. Folk Music Society

8.00 Coombs Lecture Theatre, Friday 23rd July.
- local and interstate traditional and contemporary singers
- Bush Band

— $1 admittance —

2. Contemporary Music Society

8.00 Coombs Lecture Theatre, Saturday 24th July.
- Groups and singers include many who have appeared during the Arts Festival
- Local singers, Uncle John's Band, John Farmer
- Interstate, Marg. Roadnight (blues singer) John Graham, Steve Dunstan, Mike McClellan, Grahem Lister.

— 80c admittance —

3. Contemporary Music Society

2.00 Hayden Allan Tank. Saturday 24th July. Experimental electronic music
- Martin Word and Steve Dunstan
- tapes of Concert Music

— 20c admittance —

GUNDAROO

This is 1971's answer to Tarago. The cost of $7 covers.
- i) Bus ride to and from Gundaroo pub.
- ii) Bush meal: T bone steak, damper and other bush delicacies
- iii) Dance in the Gundaroo Pub to Astral Plane
- iv) Beer and spirits on sale.

Saturday 24th beginning at 5.00 pm — — Price $7 each.

REVUE

A 50's revue full of dance, song and fun. In the Union Refrectory on Thursday 22nd beginning at 8.00. The cost of the ticket includes, as well as the floorshow, a meal, and all the wine you can drink.

There are only a limited number of tickets available and they can be obtained at the SRC Office.

— $2 each —



STUNTS

A prize of 3½ doz bottles of beer will be given to the best stunt performed during Bush Week. We reaffirm that stunts should involve the art of conning and bravado, not violence and destruction.

BUSH WEEK RAG

Because of the late planning of Bush Week 1971, it was impossible to produce a Special Bush Week Rag. Because this is usually our greatest money spinner, we request that students attend as many activities as they can and assist us to assist Life Line in a meaningful way.

SPECIAL THANKS

Special thanks go to the Forestry Students for the work they have put into making a success of this week, and to the individual clubs and societies without whose help the task of organising Bush Week would have been impossible.

Michael Wright.

programme

All Week	Picket of Queensland Tourist Bureau (see article).	
Tuesday 20th		
All Day	Forestry Blood Bank (see article)	Survey Room, 1st floor Forestry Department.
Thursday 22nd		
12.30 - 2.30	Second hand clothes stall	Union Terrace
1.00	Iron Man race — $2 entry fee 1st prize: 3½ doz bottles	Union
1.30	Roy Murphy Show Theatre Group play Admission — 20c	Childers Street
1.30	Wood chop (Forestry Students)	Library Lawn
8.00	50's Revue (see article) $2 per ticket available SRC	Union Refectory
12.00 (midnight)	Bonnie and Clyde 50c at door	Coombs Theatre
Friday 23rd		
9.30	Scavenger hunt 10 member teams — no limit on number of teams 1st prize: 3½ doz bottles of beer	Union Terrace
10.00 — 7.30 pm	Union Bar open Jazz and other entertainment	
1.00	Roy Murphy Show Theatre Group play Admission — 30c	Childers St.,
All Day	Aboriginal Artifacts Sale, Bark paintings, spears, etc.	Upstairs, Union.
12.30 - 4	Aboriginal Films. 'Walking in the Sunlight, walking in the shadows.' 'With Consent of the Nobles' 'The Desert Gods' 'People of the Western Desert' Worura and Ngarinjin Tribes.	Haydon-Allen Tank.
1.00	Fashion Show	Union Refectory
1.00 - 5.00	Picnic races Boat races Greasy Pole Mini carrying races Plate smashing Egg throwing and other assorted games	Library Lawn
2.00	Womens Liberation presents "Women in the Bush", a talk in the Bush tradition.	Union Bar
2.30	Cakes Stall Womens Liberation	Union Bar
8.00	Folk music concert (see articlt) $1 admission	Coombs Lecture theatre
8.00 - 2.00	Bush Week Dance "Astral Plane" "Union of Jack" Grog on sale upstairs and down stairs. Double - $1.50 Single - $1.00	Union
Saturday 24th		
2.00	Experimental Music Concert (See article) 20c.	Haydon-Allen Tank.
5.00 - 12.00	Gundaroo Pub Dance (See article) $7.00	Gundaroo
8.00	Contemporary Music Concert (See article) 80c	Coombs Lecture Theatre
Sunday 25th		
8.00	Union Night	Union Refectory

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editorials

jack

I'm sorry I didn't mean it.

david

Order! The honourable members times have expired.

bill

A.N.U. is an arsehole shitting out automatons into the cesspool of capitalist society.

simon

We are now approaching the end of the second term. We have entered and nearly ended that time of year when we lay of work and look around us. Soon we will be back for third term and have to study like mad to pass our exams - that is, those of us who are going to pass. What have we found? There has been a Moratorium. Many people are aroused over the apartheid issue. We have had a lot of rain. This is what we are doing. Good.

Staff

Simon Byrne
Jack Waterford
David Wright
Bill Forster
and
Michael Hedley
Alan Gould
Sue Pickering
Chris Swinbank
Rae Ball
Tony Elkin
Kel O'Neill
Vicki O'Neill
Jane Ballard
David Hawking
Helen Pringle (71 lbs)
Rob Britten
Hannes Marais (230 lbs.)
Paul the Porter
Joe Mason
John Lotter (in spirit)
Springbok Rugby Team
Bill Morriss

Business Manager: Robert Somosi (492444)

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wrong

Dear Sirs,
The author of the article 'Another Moratorium' which appeared in the last Woroni may take some cofmort from the fact that he has as much (or as little) knowledge of english literature as President Nixon.
In saying that the Garema Place street theatre in the Moratorium had 'an anti-pollution message, and was not therefore of of direct relevance to the Moratirium' he committed the same mistake as the erudite President, who, in ending a speech on pollution (the night beforethe invasion of Laos) with the words:
'Clear the air! Clean the sky! Wash the wind!'
had obviously no idea that this is the opening of the women's lament from 'Murder in the Cathedral', which is concerned zwith mankind's guilt in defiling the world with blood and terror.
This was the reason it was chosen for the Moratorium.

Alison Richards.

McQueen

Comrade Editor,

At present the Australian National University is going through the motions of celebrating the centennary of the Paris Commune. A series of lectures is being conducted with visiting speakers and there is a display in the Chifley Library, draped with red cloth.

Doubtless Mr Santamaria and Mr McLean would think this very shocking and further proof of the degenerate nature of university staff and the subversive behaviour of universities in general.

Yet clearly it is no such thing.

The only way to celebrate the Paris Commune is to repeat it in practice — repeat its' totally anti-bureaucratic form of Government.

Now we might ask where the lecturers stand on this issue. In particular we might want to know which side of the barricades Professor Rubel was on in France 1968. The attitudes of the pro-Vietnam Dr Kamenka are notorious. We might wonder if the lecturers in the Commune series would have been communards or their butchers. Naturally they would not take up guns themselves, for that would impair their objectivity. But in 1871, and more importantly, in 1971, on whose behalf would they take up their pens?

Would they be with Marx or Thiers?

As for the university as a whole there is no doubt that it rejects the Commune. The History department in the School of General Studies is pre-feudal. The 1832 reform act has yet to penetrate its decision making processes.

Will the University follow the Commune's principles in the selection of the next Vice-Chancellor? the Question is not worth asking as the answer is so obvious.

By all means let us celebrate the commune in Australia. But no mechanically. Not on the hundredth anniversary like a marriage which has gone stale to be revived on set occasions.

Some of the great celebrations of the commune were in Russia in 1905 and 1917; in Turin in 1920 and in Shanghai in 1967.

Let us prepare for a similar celebration in Australia.

Humphry McQueen.

fuck off

Dear Sir,

I wish to register the strongest possible protest over the use of the word Voetsek by these ratbag student protestors. Sicne the Springbok rugby team members are guests in our country they should be treated with hospitality. The word Voetsek is reserved for kaffirs and therefore is not only offensive but obscene when used in relation to these fine young men in our midst. I trust that the police shall ensure that these demonstrators are kept in check and that the expression Voetsek Springboks shall not be allowed to gain widespread use.

Welcome Springboks and enjoy your time amongst us.

Frank Silverton.

stolen

Could those kindly persons who so readily availed themselves upon Abschol to the extent of ordering 2 tins of coffee and 2 tins of soup from the Union on the 13/5/71 pay the $13.04 bill which was presented to Abschol. I sincerely hope that they enjoyed the goods.

Bryan Havenhand.

BE WARNED!



Police mingle with Rugger Buggers on eve of Springbok game at Manuka Oval.

beating the medical

Dear Sir,

In the last issue, you printed some hints to beat the NS medical. All good stuff, but a shade optimistic in parts.

For most of my NS, I have the misfortune to be stationed at a Recruit training camp. This did give me a chance to observe some rather interesting medical cases coming into the Army. There was the case of the recruit who showed up with all the fingers of his right hand joined due to some genetic defect. He was not only unable to fire a rifle — but in fact even to hold one up.

Then there was the case of an epileptic who was passed fit. Not only did he have a family history of epilepsy, but he was subject to quite frequent attacks himself. It is hardly surprising to note that the fits became more violent with the length of his stay at the camp.

Another interesting case was a man who experienced some difficulty in completing the physical training sessions without collapsing. With its usual speed and perspicacity the Army decided after six or seven breakdowns to review his case. In the course of this review, as in his original medical, the recruit explained that he had a weak heart (due to Rheumatic Fever), and had also had Rickets as a child. He was fortunate to be alive to put his case a second time.

Cases of advanced drug addiction (and I do not mean such mild, virtually undetectable drugs as Marijuana) were common, as were quite severe cases of mental disorders — although the distinction between these and the more organised form endemic to the Army became less clear as the training programme progressed.

It is not my intention to give a hopeless picture of the medical evasion prospects, merely to point out that it is not easy. Purely from personal observation, it seems to me that there a number of clear-cut do's and cont's when attempting to gain exit from the Army on medical grounds. It is probably late in the day to enumerate these, since DRU has shown that it is just as effective (and a good deal more honest) to reject the system out of hand. However, there may be some for whom failing to registrer will be a good idea learnt too late.

The dont's for trying to get rejected are as follows:

1. Don't try to fake medical or psychological tests. All the tests used by the Army are well loaded with double-bluffs, and are nearly impossible to fail convincingly. At all costs resist the temption to sugar urine samples, sit mute in hearing tests or write idiotic answers to the psych test questions.
2. Don't malinger trying to create the impression that you are generally in poor health. If you decide to try getting out on medical grounds, pick your psychological or medical forte and stick to it. The Army never believes malingerers (or even genuinely unhealthy people) on principle.
3. Don't try political radicalism to become an undesirable. One of the few pleasures available in the Army is the practice of a little quiet subterfuge and sabotage of morale — but this should never be overt. The Army has not existed for all these years without learning how to quieten obvious dissenters.

Some ideas for getting the boot which may be successful:

1. Genuine ailments. As noted above, there is little future in inventing illnesses. This does not mean, however, that a little elaboration of existing ones will go amiss, especially the migraine, lower back pain or other ailment that you consider may convince the hierarchy cannot be cured by the customary aspirin and abuse remedy. Be warned that the range of malaises so exempt is not large.
2. Homosexuality. Real or imagined, this can be a highly effective ouster. The classical approach of pansy-mimicking will not work — but being 'discovered' in a state of compromise with another of similar tendencies and/or disregard for the Army usually will.
3. Military incompetence. Once again, the temptation to overplay must be resisted: The most convincing method is simply not to improve from day to day. To create the best impression, all feats should be attempted with an aura not of hopelessness but of blundering enthusiasm. Since the Army more or less caters to incompetents, it may take some time for your slightly more virulent brand of it to get through, but with perseverance it will. Sooner or later on the rifle range or some other dangerous location, someone in authority is going to realise that your oafish willingness is too hazardous even for them. This type of skilfully played act (provided you are not mercifully genuinely incompetent of course) will achieve at best an apologetic discharge, and at worst allotment to a cosy non-combatant corps where theoretically you will do least harm.

Finally, if it becomes obvious that you are not going to get out by any means, then the best thing to do is to become increasingly vocal in your objections to the Army, the war and whatever else is bugging you. It will nto help you personally, but you will discover a surprising tolerance to your point of view (except among the Officer corps, whose very thin veneer of reason breaks down in the face of logic and other un-Army characteristics). You may even find that you will take a few with you when the blessed 24th month arrives.

J. Douglas.

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ORANGE SEES RED or reds see orange

T'is oft said that the Australian spirit is distilled in the country town. If this is so, judging by Orange last Tuesday, the revolution has a long way to go. 6,000 people (as well as 500 men in blue and 25 of us) came along to cheer for the galloping racists and to inform us (unsolicitedly) of our political affiliations, our state of sanitation, our sex and quite often other such fascinating trivia. On the other hand so much as a "Go home racist" or a baloon saying "No ties with Apartheid" was enough to draw the wrath of the 25 policemen assigned to each person and towards the end, an occassional arrest.

The local Orange paper is a gem, besides choice editorials welcoming these racists and in fact all racists was this gem:

"Mr O'Neill (Kel to his friends and even his enemies) and four "professional agitators" would fly to Orange in a light plane "just to observe" the Springbok—Country match".

It is understood a number of high school students at two local high schools have been offered a dollar each to demonstrate at the match.

The Mayor, Alderman Thomas yesterday rejected a view that his Council had taken a political stance on the Apartheid issue by approving the use of Wade Park for the match.

"This accusation would have been true if at the behest of protesters, the use of the ground had been refused he said."

Jeremy Gilling from Sydney was the first to go. He had a flare discovered on him. Another Sydney person was searched 4 times before being arrested, the searcher (different each time) telling him to get out of town or he would arrest him "on anything." He was later arrested for offensive behaviour (to wit-shouting "Go home racists".) Meredith Burgman was told by Inspector Stone from Parkes that a sign (the AUS sign for "No ties with Apartheid, front, and "Go home racists," back) she was carrying was offensive to him and to other persons in the crowd. He ripped it up but declined to arrest her. A Sydney girl was arrested 20 yards onto the field with a handcuff on her arm, the other to go round the goalpost. (For those interested in such legal points the handcuff is now exhibit A).

A Canberra protester Jeff Gordon went after protesting about a couple of policemen ripping up a few local school girls' banners. He was arrested for (allegedly) ((doubtfully)) (((not at all))) [please fill one box] saying "fuck off, Sergeant". Immediately, after he went (for unseemly words) the cops hustled us around the ground at trotting speed. Keep moving! Keep moving! After about five minutes, thank Vorster, the game ended and we were escorted out to the gate and told to fuck off and not come back. We were highly tempted but unfortunately there were people in the boob to get out. After Meredith and a Catholic Priest were told they were unacceptable as bailors because they were respectively associated with them or were not credible as a bailor, we went and had dinner in downtown Orange. This was the only good part of the day because Rugger after Rugger came up and wanted us to tell them, what we were about. Most didn't leave convinced but we were elated that they at least had thought of the question and were prepared to approach us in a non-aggressive manner. Also pleasing was a degree of local high school student militancy (Moratorium badges prominant, placards etc).

When we finally got everybody out we set off back. Fucked. But was it worth it? The aggressiveness of the ruggers and our small members seemed to bely it. But two things were noticeable: (1) Some people after the game did a little thinking on the issue which would not have occurred if we had not had even made a "show". (2) The cops were really frustrated over our lack of lawbreaking and arrested us on facile charges e.g. offensive behaviour for chanting to home racists or offensive weapon - a whistle. One charge was so obviously framed that some suggers are witnesses. So if you are going to build up a fantastic pre publicity such that millions of pigs converge and then don't do anything they'll get so mad that they'll arrest you for nothing.

ABSCHOL

From the 19th to the 23rd of July, Abschol is having a picket of Queensland Tourist Bureaux throughout Australia. This picket is designed to bring home to the Queensland Government the disapproval of people in other states, of the treatment of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders on Queensland Reserves. The picket will run from 9.00am to 5.00 pm every day for the whole week with girls dressed in gold bikines as Meter Maids and boys in flowery shirts, shorts and thongs, handing out pamphlets advertising sunny Queensland as the apartheid state of Australia.

Queensland relies very heavily on tourism from Southern States during the winter months and we hope that by having Abschol play havoc with their carefully planned campaign for a week, that the Minister for Tourism may start applying pressure on the Minister in charge of Aborigines (that's if they're not the same person) for a change in the 1965 Aborigines and Islander Affairs Act — introduced to protect the Aborigines and Islanders of Queensland. It does this by preventing them from leaving reserves without permission, confiscating all their money, jailing them without trial for six months on the arbitrary decision of the Reserve Superintendent, and similar acts of benevolence.

We need people to man this picket right through business hours outside the Bureau in Ainslie Avenue (just near Pan Am) so if you can, roll up sometime through the week. If you don't feel up to wearing bikinis or shorts in this weather your clothed bodies will still be greatly appreciated.

FREE BLACKS SMASH ACT

CASAN

(Concerned Asian Scholars of Australia and New Zealand.)

GENERAL MEETING
GENERAL MEETING
GENERAL MEETING
GENERAL MEETING
GENERAL MEETING

At the next general meeting we will discuss:

Activities. Which of the following activities to take up?:

* Action on Vietnam .. possible Australian War Crimes Tribunal or alternative action.
* Anti-White Australia activities.
* More regular talks on Asia in the Union (daily?);
* Public Meeting to pass a resolution on the issue of Independence for Papua-New Guinea.
* Series of Films (many are available) on Asia.
* Writing additional up-to-date and more interesting textbooks on Asia for High Schools (which many teachers report are needed).
* Others???

MONDAY 26 July, 7.30 pm.
UNION REFECTORY

Main CASAN activities since the beginning of this year have been:

1. A 1½ day conference during the Congress of Orientalists early in January.
2. About 20 talks given in Canberra High Schools, mainly about contemporary Asian affairs.
3. About 10 articles provided to newspapers, mainly *The National Times*, about Asian affairs.
4. A number of talks given inside the University.

BRIEFS

A move to rescind the University's policy that tuition fees should be roughly equal to those at other universities was defeated at the July meeting of Uni. Council. However, Council has requested its Education Committee to review the whole question of tuition fees.

* * * * * * * * *

Hall Students have voted against any reduction in services in order to reduce hall fee rises. Several pleaded that whatever else might be cut, their beds must still be made five days a week. Some people are indifferent to the problems of poor students, lazy, or just lazy rich.

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Stop-the-tours Chris Swinbank has denied that he has any intention of becoming Sports Editor for Woroni!

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Chairman of the Australian Universities Commission, Professor Peter Karmel, to the student delegation last week: "We will certainly give you our thoughts — that's free"

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A recent study shows that only 16% of students who entered the ANU direct from Victorian schools in 1968 came from high schools. 80% came from private schools (Catholic and non-Catholic). Income obviously affects which Victorians come here.

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"Failure rates are often indicators of poor teaching, not just poor students," says the Students' Association in its submission to the Universities Commission. "This university should strive for standards of excellence in its teaching as well as in its research. It should be more concerned with producing the best graduates, rather than gaining the cream of the matriculants in this country."
And who could disagree?

A.U.S. is holding a two-day conference on the government of universities in Melbourne in August. Anyone interested in going should apply at the SRC Office.

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On the close of nominations, John Bishop and Richard Refshauge were the only candidates for undergraduate rep. on Uni. Council. Elections are due in September. Mark Cunliffe has denied the previous Briefs report that he was standing. He is going to stand in December instead — when Refshauge resigns from this job after being elected SRC President. That contains two big IFS !!!!!

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The last general meeting of the Students' Association had its agenda re-arranged so that some members could leave in time to go to the Bee Gees performance!

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The education inequalities group is about to conduct a survey of a Canberra school. See the SRC Education Officer if you are interested in helping to improve Australia's education system.

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For the first time in two years, ANU is sending a female (no, two!) in its delegation to an AUS. Council. And Womens' Lib. didn't have anything to do with it.

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A telegram has been received from Sotheby, London, referring to "sale of Buddha". It is addressed simply to "Natuniv, Canberra",... Any claimants?

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one bombed SIMPLE Woroni editor who shall remain nameless was a bouncer at the Daddy Cool concert. Amoungst other undesirables, he evicted Ross Wilson (Daddy Who?) who pleaded pityfully that he was ' in the band playing tonight'.

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The SR.C. declined to contribute towards the cost of the Labour Clubs' new megaphone on the grounds that it is 'investigating' the purchase of a portable P.A; system. Oh Yeah. The budget this year is so sarse holed that the general fund couldn't buy a portable P.A. in a million years. What about in the meantime?.

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looking at student politics

AUS Submission



REPORT OF MEETING OF STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES WITH THE AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

The outcome of this meeting was not as satisfactory as we had hoped. The Commissioners were reluctant to consider anything additional to what the university had proposed, and this we had not expected. Their financial preoccupation was much in evidence, but this had naturally been anticipated.

Although they were attentive to what we had to say and obviously would consider our views, the Commissioners were not as student-oriented as we should have wished. The impression was gained that our views would be treated as simply one among many, rather than as the specifically "consumer" viewpoint. We were thus left uncertain as to the weight which would be attached to our written and oral submissions.

The Students' Association expressed its priorities as (equally) : teaching unit; dental service; opposition to tuition and residential fee rises. The Commissioners all noted these, and indeed emphasised in discussion that the limited amount of government finance available for universities required them to make hard choices about priority areas. Nevertheless, they did not ask us for any greated ordering of our priorities.

Although the Commission did not give its view on any of our proposals, the following account tells what they said and interprets its significance for us.

Tuition Fees

We pressed the Commission to state a view against parity of fees among universities. Professor Karmel said that this was a matter for the university itself to determine. He saw it as a matter between the university and the government; the Australian Universities Commission doesn't really come into it. Nevertheless, this view of Professor Karmel's can be used by us in opposing the argument, raised at the Tuition Fees Committee of University Council, that the Australian Universities Commission would expect the Australian National University to maintain fee parity.

Residential Fees.

Professor Karmel largely ignored our issue of rising residential fees and instead engaged in debate over the high cost of building student residences. He mentioned the American practice of building residences on long-term loans raised by the University. He was obviously sympathetic to this, though he did not seem to have made up his mind. The hugh capital cost involved, and the value to be put on residences via=a=vis other areas of expenditur were his major considerations. No indication was given of possible AUC attitudes to our proposals on student residences.

Teaching Unit

The Commission wanted to know whether there was a difference between our proposal and the University's proposal for the Office of Research in Academic Methods. We asserted there was, and this seemed to be accepted. We recommended increased staffing and wider functions for the University's proposal, and these received a seemingly favourable response. Professor Karmel followed up a remark made about quality of teaching in the University, and seemed to accept that a teaching unit would make a difference. He wanted the reasons for our criticisms of university teaching. However, the point was also made that it is up to us to persuade the University about the teaching unit. The AUC will not lay down to the University what it should establish.

Dental Care

Professor Karmel said that this was a matter for the University, as it isn't for the Australian Universities Commission to make specific provision for it. He commented that "medical and dental services are really part of the same picture". He pointed out that there is debate about the desirable extent of coverage by health services in universities, with some people arguing that it should not be a complete service.

Professor Sir Sidney Sutherland expressed his belief that everyone needs dental care every six months while the Commissioners seemed favourably inclined to the idea of student dental care within the University. The problems they raised, however, were:

i) how important a priority should it be?
ii) the proposed dental service needs a thorough cost-analysis. They were especially sceptical about the prospect of getting a dentist for $10,000 per annum.
iii) Professor Karmel was worried that it might make students look like a privileged group.

If we can solve these three problems and show that the service will be self-supporting, I think they will give a favourable reception to our proposal for a dental service.

In sum, the student proposals met mixed responses. Professor Karmel's prime concern was in weighing different proposals in terms of priorities and justifiable expenditure on the public purse. He commented that "it's not an ideal world", and at one stage cut in to say, admittedly in humour, "We will certainly extend our thoughts - that's free". Our fear is that our proposals may have been seen as extras rather than as priorities in the overall university context.

Andrew Bain
Education Officer.

COMING!

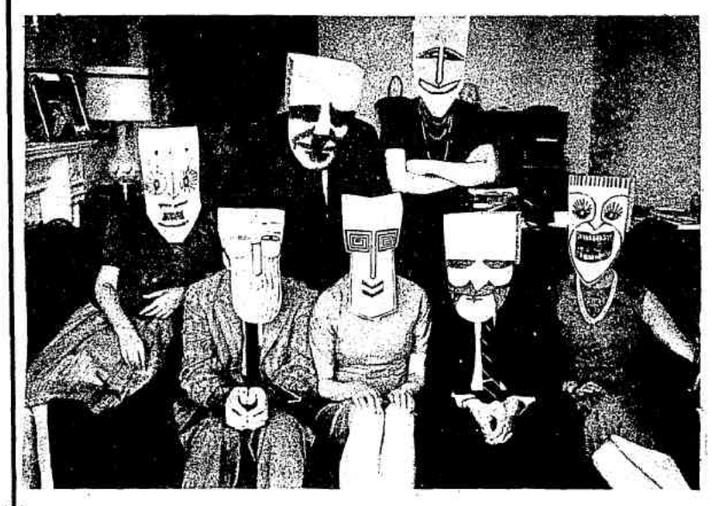
Everybody talks about education. Nobody knows what it is but everybody talks about it Everybody has their theories. A lot think they are developing their minds. A lot more can't think of anything else to do.

Whatever your idea about education is, a lot of things are happening in it at the moment. More people than ever are seeking admission to Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education, and a definite reshuffle is under way in the composition of social background of University Students. More information is being published than ever before and consequently there is more material to be studied. More people are going on to higher degrees than ever before. Many people are pending a third of their lives in education. There is a great pressure on students to keep studying right through their youth, and pass exams, pass exams, pass exams.

And other things are happening too. There is much criticism of the school system. There is not enough teachers and the syllabus is not really working out. People are questioning the value of much University education.

And even practical things are happening. Here at the ANU fees are going up. The students are recommending that their lecturers learn how to teach.

Whatever your attitude is, a lot of things are happening. And so the next issue of Woroni will be a special education issue.



oh dear! oh dear!

THE SRC IS YOUR VERY OWN REPRESENTATIVE TODAY!

Members of the 43rd Students' Representative Council.

+Executive+

President :	Michael Wright
Vice-President:	Malcolm Lamb
Secretary:	Richard Refshauge
Treasurer:	Lambros Karavis
AUS Secretary:	Allen Sells

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Education Officer:	Jack Bhalla
Welfare Officer:	Frank Keighly
Director of Clubs and Societies:	Geoff Dean
Activities Officer:	Keith Simpson
Travel Officer!	Helen Pringle
Ass. Secretary:	Larry Jones
Credit Union Committee:	Bryan Havenhand
Director of Student Publications:	Alison Richards
Publicity Officer:	Michael Marks
Papua/NG Officer:	Chris McGuigan

The SRC had a meeting last night (July 15) in which several matters of importance were discussed. One of these was the Presidential Regulations. Section 27 has been submitted for re-drafting. Basically this section bans the President of the ANUSA from 'taking on' any executive position on AUS. It was decided by the SRC that the President should not be able to take up specific positions on the AUS Executive (these being President, EVP, IVP and Finance Committee Chairman) without SRC approval

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John Bottoms has resigned his position as Communications Director; his resignation was accepted with regret and thanks.

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Remember that SRC meetings are open to all members of the Students' Association See the Union notice board for notices on this.

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M. Lamb
Vice-President.

s.a. meeting

As a few students are probably aware, on Monday 12 July another Students Association General Meeting was held. Few students turned up to the meeting., and as usual, the quorum of thirty was barely present The main topics on the agenda were the ANUSA submission to the Australian Universities Commission, discussion of the tution fees rise, and some constitutional ammendments.

The ANUSA submission contains information on many matters relating to the university, and copies of this submission are available around the university. Perphaps the most important points of this submission are the recommendations for the establishment of a Teaching Unit at the ANU, based largely on the fact that most tutors and lecturers are appointed on acedemic qualifications and have little or no knowledge of teaching methods; the suggestion that the Commission should review the idea of parity in University fees, which idea is at the moment leading to a tution fees rise at the ANU; and the matters concerning fee rises in the residential Halls and Colleges.

On the matter of tution fees rise, Mr Wright pointed out that the University has decided to raise its tuition fees over the next trienium, largely because of a decision made in 1966 that the ANU should attempt to keep its fees at the same level as that of other universities. He went on to point out that this was not a good reason. The raising of tuition fees, and of residential fees, would effect students more in Canberra than other places due to the high cost of living in Canberra. It was suggested that the ANUSA make an effort to have an actual list of statistics of this high cost of living with which to confront the University Council, to which suggestion it is rightly Council to which suggestion it was rightly replied that unless we first of all point out that the system of parity in university fees is bloody ridiculous, we do not have a leg to stand on.

The constitutional ammendments were primarily designed to make the calling of the general meetings of the ANUSA less complicated. A constitutional ammendment was passed to the effect that the minimum notice for general meetings is reduced from ten days to three days.

At this point the meeting ajourned until July 26 because a quorum was no longer present. This was the central point that emerged form this meeting- the lack of student participation.

At the start there was barely a quorum.

On the matter of the ANUSA submission to the AUC Mr. Reid suggested that this submission should be read by all students before there was any discussion about ot whatsoever that it was hardly a democratic way of proceeding for 30 odd students to make a decision about issues which directly affect most students. A very good idea. But how many students would read it anyway?-- and these are issues which are important, OK, you are not political and you do not want to take part in student politics, but you pay fees don't you? Isn't a fee rise a matter which concerns you?

And then the attempt to streamline the functioning of the ANUSA were curtailed. The ANUSA is the Australian National University Students Association. You are a member. Go to the meetings , which are widely avertised and see what you are doing in this university.

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WORONI

APARTHEID SUPPLEMENT

community singing



'he Anti-Apartheid Committee has composed a Bumper Song Book" with songs for all times and laces.
'ne of them is the "Battle Hymn of Hannes Marais" thers include, "Prick go the Boks", and "Oh Come all e racists"
and many other jolly tunes.

BATTLE HYMN OF HANNES MARAIS

"Oh, my name is Hannes Marais
I'm a Springbok of this land
I've tried to do my duty
& to gain the upper hand
But they've made me out a racist
They've stamped me with a brand
As the Boks go marching on.

"I'm just another Springbok
From good old white S.A.
Forgotten on a battlefield
6,000 miles away
While life goes on as usual
From J'oburg to Kimberlay
As the Boks go marching on.

"While we were flying into Mascot
They were marching in the street
While we were staying out at Bondi
Afrikaners faced defeat
While we were playing racist rugby
There were smokebombs at our feet
As the Boks go marching on.

"With our sweat we faced the bastards
With our blood we played we played right on
With our tears we faced the hecklers
& the flares kept coming on
Still all of us are Springboks
Both on & off the John
As the Boks go marching on."

So let's show the bloody Springboks
We don't want them on our grass
& let's show them our abhorrence
& make their game a farce
Let's take their racist football
&-let's stick it up their guernseys
As the Boks go rolling home.
GLORY GLORY HALLELUJAH!!!!!!!!!!!!

force as a tactic to stop the tour?

After more than twenty years of being violent oppressors, (The only philosophy which the White South Africans could understand), is a philosophy of force. The arrogant and seemingly impregnable boers have not been influenced at all by words from outside but only by force from outside. In response to outside pressure they have introduced massive propaganda campaigns which can only be likened to the Mazi campaign. They have rewritten South African history, introduced the fraud of separate development, and doctored statistics. They sucked in many people — how many of us accepted that Black South Africans have the best standard of living for blacks in Africa and that people migrate from Tanzania and other states to work in South Africa, or that the whites were really the first settlers in South Africa.

Results have however, come from the application of forceful action which would not be compromised by such fraud but only by a weakening of apartheid. It is only through the application of sanctions that we can temper the white oppression. The first cracks in apartheid on a sporting front are already appearing — a significant section of the whites are now in favour of sporting concessions and some minor ones have already happened. The question is the most important issue in White South Africa today. If apartheid in sport is broken black and white may meet on more equal terms and the reign of terror and hate which is perpetuated and fueledly ignorance will receive a permanent and massive setback.

The whole world is indeed watching Australia — the white South Africans lifeline — and we must in the interests of oppressed peoples everywhere make a determined stand to ensue firstly that the world sees and hears our opposition and secondly to stop this racist sport from taking place now on in Australia in the future.

Physical violence is unnecessary, morally intollerable and the tactics of the other side. The violence must be seen as it has been so far, as the product of apartheid. We have won a partial victory in that the Springboks have imported the barbed wire, the police and the dogs which are the violence of apartheid to Manuka Oval. The fact that states of emergency and police concentration camp conditions are employed probably ensure that no further tours take place.

However, to reinforce this we must do what we can to stop this match. Forceful action is absolutely necessary if we are to get home to influential people like the Springboks.

I therefore, urge people to conduct a noisy demonstration against the Springboks at the Manuka Oval.

If it is tactically possible I urge people to attempt to forcefully attempt to stop the game. If the South African system and rugby are our companions running on the pitch is a non-violent action.

We must forceably express our dissent at their hotel, at the airport and at their dinner party at government house.

The ruling party in Australia and the rugby union are outspokenly and very forceful and violent action the supporters of racist rugby. We the opponents, have the conscience of the world and the lives of the oppressed peoples with us. We must not flinch from depriving a few Australians of a rugby game when that game deprives millions of basic human rights.

Why forceful action to turn the Springboks away?

So far the campaign has been successful.

1) The Springboks have entered and left through backdoors all over Australia.
2) Police have used violence and tactics never before seen on such a scale in Australia — showing the world the size and power of our dissent and the real violence of apartheid.
3) The Authorities in Australia have worked so hard to make the Boks feel at home the whole world and thinking Australians have seen the truth about the Australian government and the South African government — the last visitors a state of emergency was imposed for were the Japanese!
4) Every game has been significantly affected. In Sydney on Tuesday a demonstration publicised as ineffective in fact so affected the game that play only crossed to the half of the field where the demonstrators faced about three times.
5) In South Africa the support for a break in apartheid over sport has grown and became more vocal in the press.
6) The Springboks have said the cricket tour cannot go on.

Let us do our best to keep the pressure up in Canberra

Julius Roe.

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Background to Boerdom

V.J.A.Flynn — Research Scholar in the Department of Asian Civilisations and a Solicitor.

The question of whether footballers from South Africa should be allowed to play in Australia is not merely a question of sport but also a question of politics, which can't be understood without examining the history of South Africa and the legal premises upon which the present ruling party in that country bases its existing supremacy. It should be remembered first of all that South Africa is not a British, but a Dutch colony; that it was colonised by strict Calvinistic Dutchmen in the middle of the 17th century; that it remained firmly under Dutch control while the settlers spread all over the present Cape province; and that it was not taken from the Dutch until 1795, when a temporary occupation of 7 years was brought about as a result of the British need to guard sea lanes during the French revolutionary wars. In 1806 the Cape, having been returned to the Dutch in the peace of 1802, was again taken, this time finally, by the English; and within a very few years there were violent clashes between the English and the Dutch on the grounds of the treatment that the Dutch meted out to their black servants whom they treated as slaves, and indeed as less than slaves, on the premise that the word of God as handed down in the New Testament compelled the treatment of these people in a base and contemptible manner. Some of these violent clashes are still remembered with affection and pride by the Boers who imagine that the violent resistance of Dutch farmers to British officers attempting to secure justice and fair play for the black servants that those Dutchmen employed were in some way heroic examples of Afrikander nationalism.

The situation was made worse in the 1820's by the arrival of settlers from England. Their attempts to occupy fair grazing lands, and the Dutch resentment of their presence as intruders, combined with the abolition of slavery in 1833 to provoke many of these Dutch families to move northward into what are now the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. This is the greatest single historical event in the history of South Africa. It is regarded by the present rulers as being a kind of National liberation from bondage, the bondage not of course being the slavery in which the black natives were held, but the intolerable oppression of British laws, which the Dutch found to be incompatible with their patriarchal right to treat their servants as they pleased. These events are known as the great Trek and every year Vortrekker's day is celebrated with pomp and ceremony as the National day of the Republic of South Africa. So it can be seen, that over one hundred years ago the stage was set not merely for what we call Apartheid — the keeping down of the blacks so that the privileges of whites may be more firmly maintained — but also for a determined opposition to British ideas of justice and equality and in particular to the operation of British law. This fact, too often forgotten, cannot be too much stressed, because the legal dispositions of the Nationalist government since 1948, which has been dominated by Afrikanders, have been based on principles utterly alien to any British ideas, and reaching back for inspirations not only to Hitler, whom the present prime minister of South Africa so much admired while he lived, but also to the rigid and authoritarian interpretations of biblical texts that were current in the 17th century among certain fundamental protestant sects.

Attempts by the English to come to terms with these Boer Republics in the 1850's failed; attempts to coerce them by force of arms in the 1880's also failed; and it was not before 1902, when the Boer war was ended that the Englishmen were in a position, which they occupied for less than a decade, of being able to lay down the law for the whole of South Africa. The solution they chose was to conciliate the Boers by granting independence to the whole of South Africa as an indissoluble Union between the two British colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and the two Boer territories of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

In granting this Union the British government sought to preserve certain fundamental rights, among them, for example, the right of the very large community of people of mixed race living in the Cape colony to vote. These provisions known as the Entrenched Clauses of the Constitution of South Africa, were among the first objects of attack by the Nationalists after they gained unfettered power in 1948, because —and they were quite open about it — it was not merely contrary to the laws of their God that persons not purely white should have the right to vote, but it was also contrary to their own expressed determination to preserve not white supremacy only, but Boer supremacy. It must never be forgotten that the aim of the Nationalist party is double, to keep down both blacks and British; to discourage as far as possible the use of the English language; to see that migrants from foreign countries, white of course, should learn not English but Afrikaans; to discourage any tendency to maintain cultural ties with England; and, in particular, not merely to discourage loyalty to the person of the Queen, but to laugh and sneer at the whole notion of the British monarchy, and every political doctrine that of these things are antiquated and out of place, but it is wise to remember that what we regard in Australia as elementary human rights are very many of them denied by the Afrikanders as being British notions, alien to the South African tradition, and contrary to the word of God.

Thus it is that the situation in South Africa can be considered without particular reference to the often repeated propaganda of the present government that its aim is to make the blacks happy; because it also maintains the aim of erecting a society in which authoritarian notions, and a paternalistic way of life, are accepted not by blacks but also by whites; in which there are classes not among blacks and coloured people only but also among whites. The apartheid that separates the blacks from the whites is, it is true, legally enforcable. The apartheid that separates the English-speaking from the Afrikaans-speaking whites is not so much the subject of an act of parliament as the subject of the clear and openly expressed policy of the government of South Africa. It should never be forgotten, that when in 1961 South Africa was threatened with expulsion from the British Commonwealth, the then prime Minister Dr Verwoerd came back to South Africa and staged his referendum, among the white electorate only of course, on the basis that to leave the Commonwealth would be the salvation of South Africa and its permanent and final emancipation from the possibility of alien interference.. By "alien", he meant British. Thus when the plebiscite was carried, that the monarchy be abolished and that South Africa become a Republic it was carried by a majority of approximately 12% only of the white voters, this being the exact proportion by which the Afrikaander population of South Africa exceeds the other whites. Not only therefore is South Africa divided against itself by black being ranged against white; white is ranged against white, and there is no doubt which white is supreme; it is the Boer. The Boers have won the Boer War.

The legal provisions that support the government of South Africa in its present tyrannical posture all stem from an enactment known as the Suppression of Communism Act. In this Act, Communism is broadly defined to include "any doctrine or scheme which aims at the encouragement of feelings of hostility between the European and non-European races of the Republic —calculated to —[cause] any social change in the Republic by the threat of unlawful acts or omissions. The powers of the Act have been widened since it was introduced in 1953, to give the government the most complete supervision of the moral, intellectual, and political activities of the entire population. The mere fact that there are not many white people now suffering under this Act shouldn't conceal the fact that this repressive legislation operates equally upon black and upon white. Not only the black Chief Albert Luthuli, but also the white Mrs Helen Joseph, have been subjected to the most inhumane treatment by being restricted to their houses or to their compounds under its provisions. One might say, "What then of the courts?" The answer to that is, that the courts decide in South Africa, only that which they are permitted to decide. There are many matters which by the law of the country are withdrawn from the supervision of the courts; for example if a person is arrested under certain Acts, he is not himself permitted to apply to a court for his release, his legal representative is forbidden to enquire into the validity of the arrest, the fact that he had been arrested is forbidden to be published, and no reference may be made to anything that he may have said whether before or after his arrest. In short the man, deprived of all legal rights, becomes a non-person in precisely the sense that George Orwell forecast. He is as much an object of tyranny as the man sent to a labour camp in Russia

The principle that a man accused of a crime is to be denied the opportunity, both of legal representation, and of even knowing what the charges against him are, is repugnant to all civilised notions of law and order. Yet the apologists for South Africa pretend, that the country in fact is a smiling garden of civilisation in which all would be well were it not for the mistaken acts of a few agitators. It may well be smiling, but it is no garden of civilisation; a garden rather of fear apprehension and death.

One of the reasons why the South African standard of living is reputed to be so high is that every white man, even the ordinary worker, is able to afford to employ on low wages a few black servants. These people are permitted to live in the houses in which they work under certain restrictions; but should the master of any black servant take it into his head to teach him how to read, to teach his child the alphabet, to even go through some passages of the bible with him, that act is an offence. The servant who hears and the master who speaks are both subj ect to the severe discipline of the Bantu Education Act of 1953 (as amended) a law which provides minimum as well as maximum penalties and which is calculated by creating fear to prevent the growth of any human relations of mutual affection, trust, regard or respect between black and white. The black servant is not to serve his master only but to fear him. The white man is to be encouraged not to use his services only but to despise them. A similar attitude is behind the prohibition against any black attending any university except the former university college at Fort Hare, set up as a university for the Bantu. The aim of this policy is not to prevent selected blacks from acquiring knowledge as such but rather to prevent any black from imagining there is any possibility of his acquiring equality with a white man. The standard by which people are judged is not to be the power of their brain or the quality of their morals but rather their blackness or their whiteness.

To deny people rights on the basis of their colour alone is not merely a denial of the principle of the United Nations Charter, which, after all, is a recent document; but a denial of every free liberal principle which has been put in practice or spoken of, by every European philosopher.

There is nothing British, nothing in the English tradition to justify such bitter and determined opposition to the notion that black can never attain equality with white. It is idle of those whocome to this country to play football to pretend that the game has nothing to do with politics, for not only their Minister for Sport, but also their Prime Minister told the footballers before they left that they were to be ambassadors for their country. It is likewise idle to pretend that by reasoned discussion one can make an impression upon the minds of the Afrikanders. Upon individuals perhaps, but the law of South Africa is calculated to prevent discussion of any matter at all. The fundamental policy of apartheid may not be discussed by anyone and it is an offence against the Suppression of Communism Act, an act of communism in fact, to suggest whether for moral or for political reasons that apartheid is wrong or evil. It is equally an offence for a businessman to suggest that it is inconvenient, as for a Bishop to preach from the pu?pit that it is contrary to the word of God.

Nor is it any answer to the inherent evil of this policy to suggest, that the ultimate aim is to permit the blacks to develop their own civilisation in their own countries; for the so-called Bantustans which have been erected are not independent, and are not intended to be independent; and it is the policy of the Government that they should remain politically and economically dependent upon it. More than that; the powers of the Suppression of Communism Act, and the South African Government's entire repressive apparatus extend to those allegedly independent enclaves, so were even a chief to say anything the South African Government found unsatisfactory he would find himself subject to the same penalties as if he had been a lowly servant or mineworker in Johannesburg, who had dared to speak publicly against the indignity to which he was daily subjected.

Apartheid is more than mere racism, it is the expression of an odious totalitarianism, masquerading as a form of Christianity and determined to crush any and all opposition from whatever source that comes its way.

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The 'Boks are here and we're ready!

24 hours a day the co-ordinating centre is being manned in Mike Wright's office. To obtain or give information phone 492212 or call in person at any time.

In particular:

1. Wherever there's a Springbok there shall be demonstrators.

2. For the game — when we'll SHOW OUR OPPOSITION.

MASS RALLY!

Library lawn 12:30 pm

Wednesday July 21st.

speakers, info. for demo, legal advice, transport from Union at 1:00 pm sharp.

Rally 1:30 outside Manuka Oval for those who dislike Racism.

if you are able to provide transport, ring 49 2212 and have your car at the Union by 1:00

STOP THE TOUR

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page16010581

If you could see their national sport, you might be less keen to see their rugby



STOP THE TOURS

RACISTS vs. REST OF THE WORLD

MANUKA OVAL 1:30 WED 21ST.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page16010582

ORIGIN OF APARTHEID

Whenever Europeans have colonised countries in which coloured people live, there has been racial segregation and discrimination; but in almost every case such racial oppression has lessened or disappeared through independence (Zambia Kenya, India etc.) or integration (Brazil, Trinidad etc.).

The glaring exception to this rule is Southern Africa, and in particular South Africa. Until the present Afrikaneer Nationalist government gained power in 1948, coloured people had some representation in parliament, and the beginnings of racial tolerance and intergration could be perceived. But since 1948 disorimination against non-white South Africans has been massively increased, and perpetuated in hundreds of disciminatory new laws, so that today South Africa has the harshest racial laws in human history. (1). And some of those laws (the Mixed Marriages and Group Areas and Immorality Acts) are provably taken - sometimes word for word - from the Nazi Nuremburg Laws of 1935, forbidding relationships between a white herrehvolk and 'inferior' races.

Is this coincidence? Or is it evidence of the origins and true nature of Apartheid? The following facts and statements are offered without further comment.

Dr. D.F. Malan was the first Prime Minister of the current South African regime. Seven years earlier in 1941 as a Member of Parliament he negoiated with Nazi Germany behind his Government's back while it was at war with Germany. (2).

Dr. J.B. Vorster the present Prime Minister was in 1942 the leader of the Stormjaers (Storm troops) division of the pro Nazi whites only Ossewabrandway guerrila group which blew up South African power lines, rail tracks, telephone links and even people. (4).

In 1942 Mr. Vorster publicly proclaimed 'We stand for Christian Nationalism, which is an ally of Nazism'. (5). Soon after he was interned as a threat to Allied wartime security. 'Christian Natioalism is today official South African ideology; and in 1968, as Prime Minister, Mr. Verster publicly unveiled a monument to his wartime leader, Dr. H. van Rensburg, South Africa's foremost pro-Nazi quisling. (6).

Mr. Vorster's brother head of South Africa's largest church and creator of the South African Council to Combat Communism, stated publicly on September 15th 1940, 'Hitler's Mein Kampf shows the way to greatness - the path of South Africa'. (7). He, too was interned in World War II as a menace to his country.

Mr. Ben Scheeman, Mr. Vorster's second-in-command in government and today Minister of Transport said in 1940 'The future of our people is dependent on a German victory. (8). And the present Minister of Finance Dr. N. Diederichs in 1935 attended a Nazi training school in Germany. (9).

Dr. H. Verweerd the third Nationalist Prime Minister was in 1943 denounced by South Africa's Supreme Court for making himself and his newspaper, 'Die Transvaler', a 'tool of Nazi propaganda' in South Africa. (3).

Many other leading men in South Africa today have similar records, including a Senator who led South Africa's Greyshirts in the late 1930's. But the point is not so much their war records, but the fact that they have only risen to lead their country today because a majority of white South Africans, fully aware of these facts, has knowingly and deliberately voted them to power. White South Africa has not only the government it deserves, but the government it wants.

Do these facts reveal the true origin and nature of Apartheid? Judge for yourself. Because in 1936, in order to avoid German isolation in sport and save the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, the Nazis allowed foreign non-whites such as Jesse Owens into Germany to compete in an international contest, and so provide respectability for Nazi racism. But german national sports teams remained "herenvolk-only". And in 1971 white South African has "relaxed" sports apartheid in much the same way, and for the same purpose.

Sources:
1. Opinion given in 1969 by International Commission of Jurists.
2. "The Rise of the South African Reich," Bunting, Penguin 1969.
3. South African Press, 24-8-1943.
4. Ibid. 1942 and for instance the London Times. 1942
5. "The Rise of the South African Reich".
6. Head of the Ossewabrandwag. See his autobiography.
7. "Die Suiderstem", South Africa, 16-9-1940.
8. "Die Transvaler", 6.11-1940
9. "The Rise of the South African Reich"

APARTHEID IS NOT A GAME



APARTHEID IS NCT A GAME
(From the "New Statesman")

The first thing to say about the South African rugby players' tour of Great Britain is that it should not be happening. Prevention is better than protest, and much of the opposition to the Springbok's matches here should rightly be seen as the opening moves in a campaign to prevent South African cricketers playing here in 1970. It is a disagreeable act, and a dangerous precedent, to have a game called off at the last moment, when people have paid money and taken their seats. To hold up the game by non-violent occupation of the pitch – still more, to put the pitch out of action for several future games with oil or trenches — requires considerable moral justification. But let us look closely at the facts. A South African rugby team is not in the same position as a Spanish soccer team or a Russian orchestra. It has been recruited on deliberately exclusive racial principles, and it comes here to bear witness for a racially exclusive way of life. The South African rugby players are not merely sportsmen who happen to come from a country whose policies we disapprove of. They are a roving embassy for apartheid — and apartheid is not a game.

In other words, those football-lovers who troop to see the South Africans are not merely apolitical men enjoying an isolated aesthetic pleasure. They are voting with their feet for the selection of sporting teams on racial grounds. Some of them, no doubt, would defend this explicitly; just as many of the players who have been to South Africa return not merely neutral athletes, but convinced defenders of South African domestic policies. Far from breaking down prejudice, sporting contact tenks to reinforce and spread it. We have been playing games with the South Africans since the 1880's. During this time, their racial ideas have made more headway with us than ours with them. Even in sport, they have tightened rather than loosened the rules. The first New Zealand team to visit South Africa included Maori players – or, as the South African Prime Minister prefers to say, players of Maori blood.. It was the South Africans who took the initiative in refusing entry to Maori players after the Second World War; and it was not sweet reasonableness by the New Zealanders, but the cancellation of one All Blacks' tour, that reversed this absurd judgment. If we do not want a repetition of the D'Oliveira affair – if, that is, we actually dare to claim the right to pick our own team — we should make more fuss, not less.

We should not overestimate the moral impact which that fuss will make. Sporting contacts do not make converts, but nor do sporting rebuffs bring evil regimes crashing to the ground. This particular rebuff will do more than most, since rugby really is the most important international stage on which the South Africans perform. A threatened Olympic boycott made Mr Vorster's government admit the theoretical possibility of mixed South African teams – a small concession in all conscience, but a rent in the allegedly seamless garment of segregationist theory. Nevertheless, one must admit that this particular abuse could be remedied without South African society as a whole making great strides towards justice.

Sides are being picked on either bank of the Zambesi. No Western nation can continue indefinitely to be a friend of both black and white Southern African states. If we do not choose now, the choice will be taken for us later. For this reason, our decision not to sell arms to South Africa is perfectly sound, even though the South Africans have found a substitute supplier in France. At least some European nations can be seen to be different from others. The notion may prove useful one day; it may even save European lives. But even if it does neither, the arms ban is still absolutely right.

Nobody who saw the South African Prime Minister on television this week can nurse the illusion that a little friendly persuasion will make British liberals out of the Afrikaners. South African politics are not an argument, but a struggle. In this country both Right and Left probably think too much about the effect of their actions on the South African white community. That community, after all, is only one-fifth of the country's population, and whether we please or displease it will be greatly tighten or loosen its hold on the remaining four-fifths. Black South Africans are also eligible for moral consideration, if not for rugby teams. How much does the present structure of South African sport wound their sensibilities? Enough, at any rate, to guarantee that visiting teams rather than the Springboks get the applause from the coloured sections of South African football grounds. This is not good manners; they are simply cheering their enemy's enemy.

Let us, then, bear in mind the South Africans who are not here, and the reasons for their absence. Those reasons outweigh ,even the legitimate demands of a sporting public which has paid its money and expects to see a good game. To incite players or supporters to violence would be foolish – in more ways than one. But to try to have matches called off, by all means short of violence, is reasonable. As the white South Africans themselves so proudly claim, they are a special case.

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Rugger reactions to Racist rugby

Reaction :

NOT A SPORTING WAY TO BEHAVE

"I'm all for the South Africans touring here, white or black," says Tony Miller. "The South African side is the best in the world, and I know I want to see them. I mightn't agree with their politics, but it's a thing I don't want to enter into. I only want to look at it as a sportsman, that's all, because this is a sporting side."

Mr Miller is 42. In his Rugby career he played more matches for the Wallabies (including 41 Tests) than has any other player. He visited South Africa with touring Rugby teams in 1953 and 1961 and played against the Springboks during their 1957 tour. He is a life member of the Manly club and a member of the State club.

Apartheid? "I think any person, black or white, should be an equal if his education brings him up to that standard. And I say 'education,' and that's all it means. South Africans have a gib problem, there's no doubt about it, and probably a problem that a lot of other countries would never face. I think in lots of cases they're doing more good for the average native over there than in most of these other countries. Well, you've only got to take New Guinea, for example. This is a problem right on our own doorstep."

The question of apartheid, Mr Miller says, has nothing whatever to do with sport. "Protests against the touring Rugby players reflection the average Australia. Australia's supposed to be a sporting nation and we're not showing our sportsmanship the way these people are carrying on at present. I don't give a damn what team it is; once it's on its way and it's in the country it should be left alone. Now that the boys are touring Australia, I don't think it's fair on them as individuals.

"I can't see why people want to go round and disturb them, stop them from sleeping. I think this is very childish more than anything else. A lot of these blokes, the people who do this, are just complete ratbags. Where do these people get their finance from in the first place to come out here and disturb people? I heard it's been in the Middle East somewhere via Russia or one of these places. That's what I've heard. I don't know how true it is, but anything's likely.

"There's nothing much I can do about the protests, and neither can the average Australian, probably. The police are the only ones who can step in and possibly do something on the field." Vigilantes? "I don't think this'll be on. Maybe before the big games, the Test matches, but what is it going to achieve? I don't think these groups of Rugby supporters can do anything about it. I think it should be left up to the police, that's all."

Reason :

The South African rugby team have arrived here for their most controversial tour. Should they have come? Should they stay? Should we watch the games? Will protest demonstrations bring a backlash? Three former international captains — Clem Thomas of Wales, Andrew Mulligan of Ireland and H.B.Toft of England — debate a difficult and potentially explosive moral problem.

Mulligan: I've spent the past few days talking to players about the Springbok tour, and there's definitely a new phenomenon appearing, which is that *players* are prepared to think about the rights and wrongs of the tour, whereas before they wouldn't dare to, or didn't want to. This is important because any action to stop the tour will have to be taken by them: it will never come from the administrators.

Personally, I think we shouldn't really be playing the Springboks. Now that they're here, we can't send them back: the tour must continue: but if there's a confrontation, then the tour should be stopped. The danger is that a stupid backlash from rugby supporters against the demonstrators could do the game enormous damage — and incidentally put these 30 tremendously naive young Springboks, many of whom have never been out of their country before, in a most invidious position.

Thomas: I believe the tour should continue. I don't think sport should be used as a vehicle for political propaganda. This is where we as a nation could be frightfully hypocritical. Last week we had the Minister of Sport, Denis Howell, saying the South African cricket team should not come here next summer: well, if he opposes sporting relations with South Africa, then he has strong enough grounds to resign, because his Government is condoning economic and political relations with them. To isolate South Africa would be rather like isolating someone who is mentally sick.

Mulligan: All right: but what happens if there's real trouble during the tour? Suppose the trouble took its classic form: penetration of the ground by anti-apartheid militants followed by backlash from a vehement section of the crowd?

Thomas: I don't think this is going to happen. The demonstrators may prevent two or three games being played by mechanical means: they may also disrupt a game in progress by spilling on to the pitch. In Edinburgh they plan to sit 5,000 demonstrators on the pitch at Murrayfield, which would certainly cause the match to be abandoned. Personally I would deplore any violent demonstration because it would be as extremist as the South African viewpoint.

Toft: It was a mistake to let them come. It was Vorster who brought politics into sport by excluding D'Oliveira: he made it almost a moral obligation for people here to demonstrate, otherwise he might think that we're beginning to accept his views. There's no difference in South African policies now from when the last Springbok team came here, except that their Prime Minister has acted politically in a sporting context, so that we can't avoid the issue any longer.

Thomas: The point the anti-apartheid lobby in this country doesn't take into account is the very strong element of liberal opinion in South Africa: Gandar, Helen Suzman, a large majority of the United Party, the Black Sash women.

Toft: This is not a very profitable argument. If there's a liberal element there, why don't they make the protest? Why do we have to make it for them?

Thomas: You must be realistic. Where are you going to draw the line? Racial prejudice exists in other parts of the world. Australia has a most rigid immigration law against non-white people. Do we stop playing Australia? The New Zealanders pay lip service to integration with the Maoris, but anyone who has been to New Xealand knows that the Maoris are still second-class citizens. That's why I say that most of these arguments against the tour tend towards hypocrisy. I believe the old chiche: you must leave the lines of communication open,



though liberalisation is going to be a very slow process.

Toft: I've had long experience of the Springboks— though only in this country — but I've seen no change in them effected by contact with us on these tours. I don't honestly think the present tour makes the slightest contribution to the progress of man. I find myself in some sympathy with the Rugby Union, because what was valid for previous tours is no longer valid since racialism has now been made an issue within our game by Vorster.

Previously, we could always argue that after all the British —ha,ha,— had to live in a world of less civilised people so they might as well play football against them. I used to think that the politics of the people I played against was none of my business: but once Vorster did what he did to one of my countrymen, he did it to us all.

Thomas: I don't approve of your brutal approach. I don't think stopping relations with them will do any good at all.

Mulligan: We've been playing them since, I thin, 1880 and it's been convenient for both sides to talk about the community of rugby and the importance of social contact between the players of the two countries: but we haven't been able to influence them one jot. If there are confrontations on this tour, the chances are we'll drive them still further into their laager.

There are two great arguments in favour of contact. The first is that South Africa may be on the verge of accepting Maoris in the New Zealand team that's going to tour there. And the second is what happens in Ireland, in what is, after all, an extremely hot environment. There, green and orange go down together in the pack and, by totally ignoring politics we've been able to have a tremendously fruitful relationship—which hasn't been thecase in other contacts between North and South.

Thomas: If the South Africans do accept the Maoris, here is the evidence that there's a new liberal force arising in South Africa.

Mulligan: But no. I mean, they've been able to classify Japanese swimmers as honorary whites. They've been able to classify Hastings Banda as white when he stays at the Langham in Johannesburg. But apartheid is still rigidly applied. What they've said now is that they won't thanks very much ... interfere with the way other countries pick their teams. The very thought that they could have the nerve to try to pick our teams, as they did with D'Oliveira....

Thomas: But at least they've said they'll accept Maoris for the very first time.

Toft: There's one unmistakable and indispensable sign of change: and that'll be when they include a black man in one of their own teams.

Thomas: This is where we want to get to eventually, and as fast as possible, and we'll get results quicker if we approach the problem rather more gradually.

Mulligan: But on the Maoris — don't forget that the only reason this chink has appeared in the armour is that one South African tour of New Zealand was actually cancelled. The chink has opened up precisely through isolation.

Toft: The arguments you've made, Clem, have been in force for 30 years and have had no effect. Otherwise we wouldn't be discussing the matter.

Thomas: But, surely, now the first gesture has been made we should be encouraging them?

Mulligan: What you really need, Clem, was for the Roy Alloways and the Clive van Ryneveld and all those South African Rhodes Scholars to be down there desmonstrating and saying this is ridiculous, and then you're making some progress. But it hasn't happened —though in the D'Oliveira affair van Ryneveld did nake some vaguishstatements about how disagreeable it was to have apartheid in sport.

Toft: What about the facilities like for Africans?

Mulligan: This leads to another great problem. None of us when we were down there — and I very much include myself in this — were sufficiently interested, or aroused, to go and find out what the position of the Coloured rugby players was. There are about 10,000 altogether, and they have their own rugby board, etc. The Africans seem to play mainly soccer. The Coloureds always ask for a game against the Lions, and it is always refused because 'there isn't time'. They're the most ardent fans you find anywhere — and they generally back the visiting team, which is a fair reflection of how they feel.

Thomas: They are segregated as spectators at the grounds as comprehensively as they are in their living quarters. Their living conditions are of a much inferior standard to the whites, and so are their rugby pitches. I saw Coloured teams playing rugby and I would have said that among them there would have been some very good players. I resent the fact that they're not allowed to represent South Africa.

Mulligan: There've been two specific examples of this. There's a fellow called Jim Windsor, an extraordinary fellow up in Yorkshire, a millionaire with a betting business, who actually found two Coloured players. One of them, Goolie Abed, played first-class Rugby League for about five years and the other —Newman— played brilliant League football and was so good he was bought very expensively by the Australians and now plays for Northern Suburbs in Sydney.

Goolie told me on the telephone the other day that he didn't think it would have been too difficult for him to get into the Western Province team in South Africa, if he'd been allowed to play, so he must have been pretty close to international standard.

Thomas: Bert, would you apply your approach to the Russians?

Toft: There is a difference between political disagreement, as with the Russians, and the degradation of part of the human race. I don't think there's any parallel.

Thomas: I firmly believe that these sordid, evil apartheid policies are the result of a very small minority of South African opinion.

Mulligan: I think you're kidding yourself.

Thomas: Those South African journalists we talked to today said that South Africa would have to liberalise itself to stay in world sport.

Mulligan: Well, in order to keep contact yes. What they said was that there wouldn't be too much objection on the part of most South African rugby players to playing alongside Coloureds. At the moment this simply couldn't happen under the South African apartheid laws. Under these, you can't play sport with, can't drink after the game with, certainly can't go under the shower with anyone from a different racial group.

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ARGUMENTS

Those who defend sporting ties with racist South Africa advance a variety of arguments. The Rugby Union, for example, said that it would be wrong to give in to a minority who were, in fact, interering with the democratic right of people who wanted to play and watch rugby. This argument is now being used about the cricket tour. What this argument does not take into account is the frustration of those opposed to racilaism, who are convinced that the rugby and cricket authorities will never take action against racialism on pure moral grounds or even logical grounds. So far, rugby and cricket administrators have done no more than change their arguments, while continuing to support the racialist sports' organisations in South Africa.

Other arguments and answers to them are:

Only by maintaining contact with South Africans will we be able to influence change in South Africa's race policies.

This "bridge-building" theory would have some validity in a normal evolving society but has no relevance to the rigid apartheid society enforced in South Africa. As Mr. Vorster keeps telling the world: "...*we are not prepared to compromise, we are not prepared to negotiate and we are not prepared to make any concessions.*"

Australia's trade and investments would suffer if sporting ties with South Africa were broken.

This may be true but in the long run Lustralia is likely to suffer even more in her trade relations with the non-white nations of the world if she persists in bolstering up racist South Africa. In any case, there is no morality in this argument.

Non-white sportsmen would be the sufferers if South Africa were to be excluded from international sport.

After eighty years of sports relations with white South Africa it is hard to believe that the people who support these relations are at all concerned with the fate of black South African sportsmen. The non-whites have been systematically boycotted for all that time so cannot be any worse off. With the Vorster government firmly entrenched in power, non-white athletes in South Africa are permanently denied the chance to test their skill in open competition at home and can travel abroad only by the grace of the authorities.

Opposition and demonstrations in Australia will harden white attitudes in South Africa and hinder progress towards multi-racialism in sport.

This is a fallacy. As stated above, the government of Sotuh Africa has laid down rigid rules to ensure that there shall be no racial mixing in sport - now or ever.

Demonstrations against white South African sports teams will at least force them to think and to ask themselves what they can do to influence a change. It is well known that black South Africans have been greatly encouraged to hear of the active opposition to racialist sports teams. In a letter to the editor of the Johannesburg *Post* (25/2/70) a reader suggests that Black South Africans should take a lead from the demonstrators and boycott white professional football.

This process has already started in Pietermaritzburg where the leading white professional football side is blaming the government for greatly reduced attendances of Africans. The Johannesburg *Sunday Times* (5/4/70) reported Mr. Frank Martin, member of the Provincial Council for Maritzburg as saying:

"First the government banned the non-whites from watching soccer at Maritzburg's Jan Smuts Stadium, then it banned non-whites of different races from playing football together . . . non-white attendance at Maritzburg matches have been right down lately. The club can't survive without this support. It is most unfortunate the government has torpedoed us all (white and non-white)."

There is no doubt that the demonstrations overseas are strengthening the determination of black South Africans to oppose racial sport in South Africa.

Since the rugby demonstrations in Britain the National Union of South African Students has come out clearly in favour of multi-racial sport inside South Africa and has expressed its support for peaceful demonstrations in Britain against racialist sports teams.

This is a significant advance which can be directly attributed to the demonstrations against the Springbok rugby team and also to the other defeats suffered by South African white sport in the past few years. In other words, the demonstrations ahve focussed attention more sharply on teh unjust sports set-up in South Africa, and the intensity of protests generated by the presence of all-white South African teams outside South Africa has activated several forces to an advocacy of non-racial sports.

It is probably that some white South Africans will harden their attitudes but they are most likely to be found in the ranks of government supporters who are committed to segregation and discrimination as the policy of the future in South Africa. They can only find comfort in this type of argument and must be greatly encouraged by the support their all-white teams are getting from the sports authorities in Australia.

our job

Our job is to harrass the Springboks 24 hours a day during their time in Canberra and in particular to mount a massive demonstration at their game to let them and racist Australians know that they are not welcome in this city. We appeal to all who care to stand and be counted. We have on hand an opportunity to make a decisive stand against racism and for those oppressed by racism. At the same time we appeal for non-violence, as little contact with police as possible and for no unnecessary arrests. We are opposed to violence not because of public opinion but because of our abhorence of violence. One can work against the racist visitors more effectively by remaining unobtrusive. There is no point in being arrested for racists unless something worthwhile is at stake.

Information and instructions may be obtained at any hour from the co-ordinating office. We would like anyone with information on racists' whereabouts, police activities and so on to contact the office immediately. No matter how trivial the information we shall welcome it at any hour.

At the mass rally on the library lawn at 12:30 pm on Wednesday July 21st there shall be two speakers – Dr Debesh Battachatka and Mrs Sekai Holland – and then information on the form of the demonstration at the game will be given along with legal advice etc. There shall be a large squad of observers and photographers at the game for our use. Free transport from the union will leave at 1:00 pm sharp. Anyone with a car please bring it.

Cloth banners only will be allowed inside the ground. Admission is $1. and the police may search individuals at the entrance. It you refuse to be searched you will not be allowed in. Further no bulky items such as eskies and bags will be allowed in. Take care – do not be caught with any device etc on your person.



SIX HANGINGS PER FORTNIGHT IN SOUTH AFRICA

OF UTMOST importance

THE ROLE OF CIVIL LIBERTIES OBSERVERS (AT THE SPRINGBOK MATCH PARTICULARLY)

Experience in other States and Canberra, most recently last May here, has shown that when protesters come into conflict with police, then unjustified arrests, and possibly unjustified violence can occur. Later it is found difficult to assemble reliable reports of what happened, and in particular people arrested are often convicted for lack of witnesses.

Therefore, teams of observers are being assembled to be able to give systematic accounts. Their functions are:-

(1) Primarily, to report and assemble evidence where people are arrested.

(2) To report cases where police use unnecessary or unjustified force against citizens.

(3) Possibly, to give evidence in later court cases.

(4) To check on what use is made of the police power to search people. It is not certain that there is any general power, but in any case, search procedures should not be used as a means of harassment.

Each team should have at least three people, one camera, and one notebook. It should keep together, to protect itself in case of accidental arrest, and if possible stay apart from groups of protestors.

The suggested procedure when someone is arrested is as follows:-

(1) Take photos, both for evidence and so arrestor and arrestee can be recognised. Note the time of each photo.

(2) Also try to get the name of the person arrested, either by asking him or bystanders.

(3) Try to get the policeman's number - a hazardous procedure, so have witnesses.

(4) Note down everything you saw and heard, and particularly anything said, by either party.

Later write on each photo developed the time taken, and the name and address of the photographer. At the court during the following days we will try to photograph each defendant and so correlate the facts for each case.

If you observe violence, try to take photos. If police are involved, try to take their numbers; where private citizens are involved, you can note the facts, and perhaps draw it to the attention of the police. The same applies to cases of unreasonable or illegal search.

If a dispersal order is made under the public order act, note down the time exactly. Then move to a discreet distance, and note down the exact times of any subsequent arrests.

The provisions of the Public Order Act are very sweeping, and there is some danger of arrest for everyone in the neighborhood of an assembly. Therefore it is suggested that each person going as an observer should make an advance written statement of his purpose, which could be of great advantage in case of prosecution. Forms for this should be available.

For information about these groups contact Nick Stokes at the Maths Department.

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CURIOUS FUSIONS

WITHOUT HARDWARE

How can I say a middle-aged housewife is extraordinary? And then again, how can I say a woman who knows the printing trade, has invented a commercial damascening technique, who is under the special protection ot the Queen, who is interested in aschaelogy and mythology - how can I say she is ordinary?

Certainly WITHOUT HARDWARE is an extraordinary book. It runs the gamut from private commonplace life to power play-politics of the 'highest' order. From nuclear research to the spy-groups in Australia. And what is more, it is documented to an amazing extent. Its wide scope demands that I treat it superficially, but the force of the work cannot be seen this way. The fascination lies as much in the character of the woman as in the written work. The book is a complex and unfinished unity, entirely interconnected and sparking off hints of important truths and idea on innumerable topics.

Throughout looms Mrs. Dalton, so I will talk about her first.

THE DALTONS

Some while ago Mrs. Dalton made it known that she wished to have her book publicized through Woroni. Several of us went to see her. We came away hypnotised.

Not only did Mrs. Dalton give a synopsis of her book, together with certain unprintable (libellous) connections and facts not mentioned in it, but she managed to paint a picture of it as central to the sweep and grandeus of human history.

Catherine Dalton is the daughter of Robert Graves, the famous poet and reseacher of myth. Her mother, who was separated from Graves, was a designer, printer and interior decorator. Catherine grew up in both households. In 1942 she married George Clifford James Dalton. Clifford Dalton went on to a doctorate and then he invented the fast-hreeder reactor, becoming first Head of the Fast Breeder Reactor division at Harwell.
Mrs. Dalton was for the years of her marriage a devoted wife. He treated his wife most cruelly and refused to give her money for housekeeping. She was convinced that at least since 1955 her husband had been poisoned by a slow acting drug with character disorientating effects that induced cancer and was eventually fatal.

As I have said, Mrs. Dalton most solemnly explained the gist of WITHOUT HARDWARE to us. She was then the world hardened Lady Adventuress. When the conversation turned away from the book to some of her other interests, her whole manner changed. She became full of girlish enthusiasm. She has a way of jumping to wierd but somehow plausible connections between things. The following, though it has nothing to do with the book, exemplifies her manner of thinking. These matters arose during discussion, though I have added something of my own interpretations.

MATHEMATICS AND POETRY

In the higher 'abstractions' of mathematics and the mathematical sciences, you must leave the world of sequential thinking far behind. There is something 'mystical' about creative work at this level. You will remember what Blake said about the Poet, and the strangeness that Blake was. And recall the hypnotic fervour and shythmns of Hopkins' sprung verse. Hopkins had a technical word 'inscape' for the world seen as a living pulsing rhythmn, and 'instress' for these rhythmns and the experiencing of them. And yet for all this Hopkins was the poet of detail, of minutiae.

This close connection between the Poet/Mystic and the Mathematician is not often recognised. Seeing the world in numbers is seeing the world in rhythmns and vice versa. A first-class mathematician or scientist must think this way - the symbolic deductions are an afterthought.

We know of the practice throughout the world of we ing trinkets of coiled copper. This can be construed as protection against hard electro-magnetic radiation. Which brings us to the intriguing possibility as a civilization before the Flood, centred on the Etruscans (who left curious stone circles with traces of radiation - nuclear fusion?). This was the golden age of myth. Then something went wrong - their power system based on nuclear fusion went haywire and there was a huge flood. The primitive Greeks' fleet escaped the worst of this however, being on the other side of Pelepponese, and therefore they came into ascendancy.

Such curious fusions of the backward looking studies of myth and archaelogy with the forward-looking disciplines of mathematics and science point to a special conception of the nature of time. Though we may readily admit clock-time, an empirical time scale, the subjugation of people to a time scale is a misconception on our part, even the elemental notions of 'before' and 'after'. We force them, very unhappily, on ourselves. Indeed the ancient Hebrews were somewhat better off, operating with the notions of 'finished' and 'unfinished'. I would point to Jesus and his expressions such as 'I am the beginning and the end' as evidence of the same idea of time.

All this may seem highly inconsequential, but it is useful as a background to the book. This is mainly due to certain faults of style on Mrs. Dalton's past. It may also help the reader to see how the book coheres conceptually, which is difficult to see.

These major faults in style is an ambiguity in the status of the narrator - sometimes first person, sometimes third. This occurs in sudden chronological or conceptual jumps - backwards or forwards - which confuse the reader, who is often not given enough information to locate what is happening exactly. And then much of the detail is unnecessarily convoluted.

We must conclude from all this that Mrs. Dalton is a crank. She is. So what? Do not make the mistake that we should treat her with tolerant amusement, for she is very close to the truth, and central in important matters.

THE VIOLENCE AGAINST MRS. DALTON

We all know that Australia is a democratic country where everyone gets a fair go and the government works for the people. What a lot of shit! The case of the intimidation of Mrs. Dalton and her indirect connection with the Bogle-Chandler murders is sufficient of itself to prove the wide range of legal and illegal maneourves open to the organisations of certain influential people close to the government.

When Dr. Dalton died in 1961 it was decided to set up a trust fund for the education of the Dalton children. Already certain monies from the estate had been delayed because a Maurice Timbs, then administrative head of AAEC persistantly refused to process the death certificate. Before and after Daltons death, Timbs made vigourous attempts to gain control of his estate. He worked against the settling up of any trust fund and even attempted to have Mrs. Dalton deported from Australia on the grounds of insanity aggravated by sexual immorality. This move was foiled by Sir Mark Oliphant.

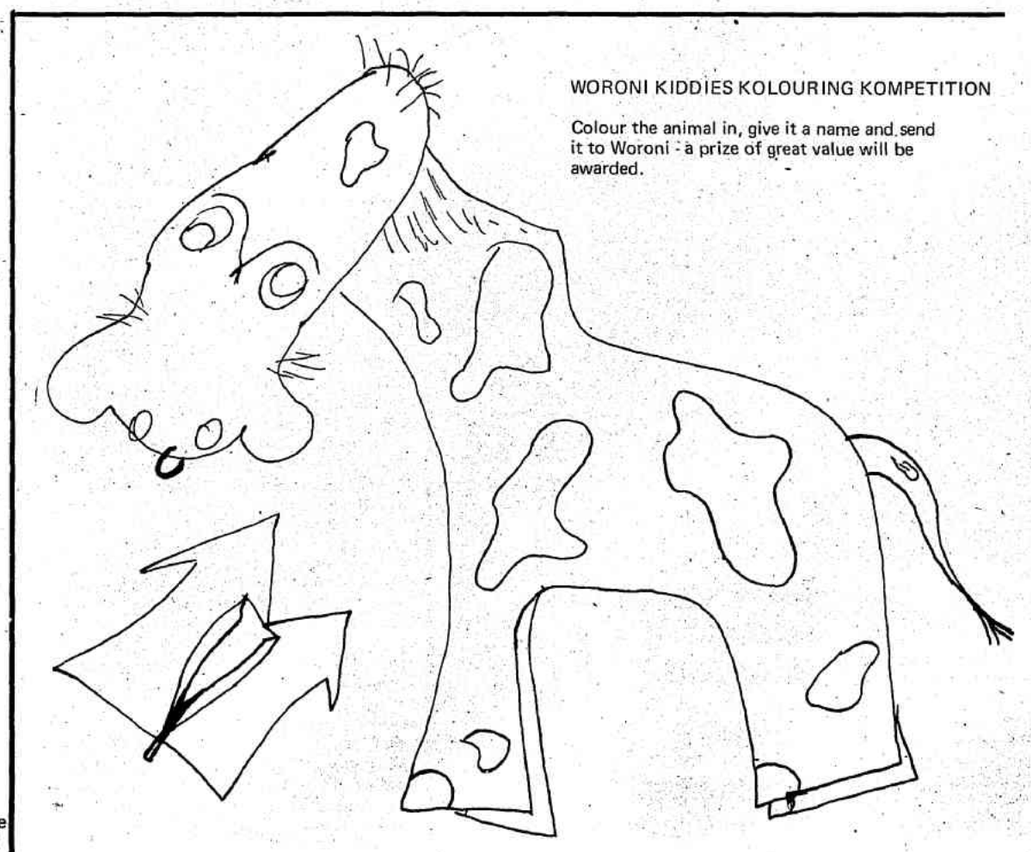
Oliphant introduced Mrs. Dalton to a Dr. Alfred Conlon an extremely influential psychologist and doctor who had worked for Curtin and Blamey in dimplomatic circles during the war. Conlon interviewed Mrs. Dalton and promised to arrange the trust fund and to deal with any physical danger she was in. (There had been several proven attempts on her life). In the presence of her son James, he prepared letters and dictations to his secretary to deal with the matter. Very soon he died of a heart attack.

Next Timbs launched another attack on Mrs. Dalton, claiming she was an undischarged mental patient suffering from a persecution mania occasioned by sexual deprivation. This was so blatantly contradictory to his previous charge that the NSW C.I.B., in the light of Mrs. Daltons experiences, began to wonder about Dr. Conlon's death.

Eventually, the trust fund to educate the Dalton children was established, but Timbs effectively annulled it by introducing special conditions. Towards the end of 1961 Dr. Gilbert Bogle, a close friend and fellow countryman of Dr. Clifford Dalton, visited Mrs. Dalton in Australia and became concerned about her position and difficulties with Timbs of the AAEC. He began to probe into these matters. As you know, he ended up dead in mysterious circumstances.

All of this is fully documented by Mrs. Dalton. The issue is however very much confused by her super-logical jumps and rather poorly collated material. She tends to read more in to the documents she quotes they will themselves stand (These documents are just a selection of those available to her). She tends to be highly melodramatic and suggestive.

Mrs. Dalton clearly was persecuted for no honourable motive. Most certainly this maltreatment was malicious, no simple fight with the mindlessness of a bureaucratic system.



WORONI KIDDIES KOLOURING KOMPETITION

Colour the animal in, give it a name and send it to Woroni - a prize of great value will be awarded.

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A PART OF WHAT IT IS

the sun was shinning always on
the old solid school and the brown skin
of the children who run out
of the gate kicking a red ball which
was kicked much too hard and so it runs
up onto the back of a gery but rusty
jeep car creaking between the gutter
and the street with a fluffy old seat
of split leather and broken windows
making a safe habitat for things that
roam the sunny streets when the canals
are full of green water and lap
gently at the back edges of the steps
leading up imto the street
and down past the coffee shops which
have espresso machines and on up
the orange alley getting narrower
and narrower over the arched bridge
as the yellow sun slants between
the columns and there it goes up
past the church and into the little
square all overhung with weeding
weedy green luxurious vines which
cut up and slice up the yellow sun into
easily warming and feeling sections
where the red ball is still bouncing
back and forth between tired
sandalled feet looking in wonderment
at all the faces that pass
destined out and over
the land spit in through
the old town to the great cave
on the side of the mountain
overlooking the great plain rolling
off into the distance with belts of
wheat and corn which are harvested
by brown women in thick clothes
swinging the sighs rhythmically as
they gurgle the wine into chalices at
the supper where everybody laughs
and shows their white teeth and gold
bracelets dancing and singing
around the burning logs until
they drop exhausted under
the heavy tables

peace, my peace, soft rose, soft
fragile pink and crinkly green rose
growing strongly in the sunshine rose
beside the house, beside the wall
watching, watching the rose open and close
springing up in the sun, out of the dust
dust, dust whipped up by the leather boots
and whirled away in the sudden dry gust
the rose in the desert grows strong
a fine stem, strong, a strong flower
soon it will grow, soon, not long
love, my love, fly love, fly aloft
soft love, soft rose, soft
all working quietly in the sun
Peace, my love, quiet peace is gone
rose, poor rose, grow rose, grow!
grow beside the house, beside the wall
grow out of dust streaming in the sun
grow against all, disturbing nothing, nothing
peace, my peace, quiet rose, quiet

Simon Byrne.

page 122,000,000



DAMN THEM GUTS

'Guts is good for many things'
Said the red-robed crinkly lord
'Footballs, bait and violin strings
But the guts that I applaud
Is guts for God and Queen'

Round the House the cheers resounded
Till God spake down from out the chair
'They that have this fool defended
Get thee hence to Satan's lair,
Guts is nought next 'love

Guts is what men die without
And what men die in spite of,
Guts in your terms there's no doubt
Make men extinct despite love,
Better love by far

Love is my flag, yours is fear,
Much to my consternation
So get that bastard out of here
And practice contemplation
While mankind still has time'

EXCHANGE ('loo pub, 1967)

And then he said "++++++++++",
But I didn't really mind,
I let it slide ... you know
How it is, with birds in tow
You gotta be careful.

But then he said "??????????",
And I thought,
Maybe that's a little strong,
But he's young and I could be wrong ...
He's just drunk.

But when he said "XXXXXXXXXX",
Heavens ... and I hit him,
Right in the mouth ... POW,
"Righto sport, I'll show you how
To keep ya trap shut".

"No you don't " he said, "Bugger
you sport ... you slimy wog
with your overpainted tart,
you think you're bloody smart,
cop this" ... and he hit me in the gut.

But then he said "&&&&&&&&&",
And I really did my nut;
The tender laughed ... my tart smirked
And, with spirit now incensed, I jerked
Him off his feet.

"Jesus" said the 'tender, "Christ"
said the tart,
"Give it to him sport" said me mate,
And, fighting fit, in a mighty spate
Of fury, I done him.

"Oooh" said the tart ... "Bloody hell"
Said me mate,
As he lay there buckled and broken.
"Righto sport" sand I, "Let that be a token
of my personal esteem." ...

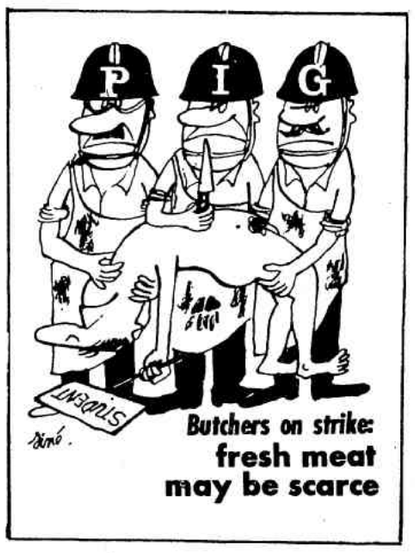
"' and the 'tender filled the glasses all around.

MICHAEL SILVERTON



Improbably quartered in a pavilion at the local zoo,
Transferred from an Italian to an Old West setting,
Highly informal in rehearsal, the troupe is fully professional in performance,

some woroni staff at work



withering depths

There is a book by Emily Bronte called Wuthering Heights, and there is a recently released film that bears the same name that is currently being shown at the Capitol Cinema in Manuka, and unfortunately the two bear very little resemblance to one another as regards subject matter and theme. It is a pity because the film maker would have done better to have stuck more faithfully to the author. By cutting the story of Heathcliff off at the point where Catherine Earnshaw dies, the film maker has got the problem of how to dispose of his hero/villain. He does this in the worst 1950's melodramatic fashion, by having the ghost of the dead Catherine tempt Heathcliff back to the 'Heights' where Hindley shoots him. Despite the grandness of the Yorkshire country side that is pictured in this scene the effect is to introduce a sentimentality of the vulgarest kind into a story that has no room for sentimental treatment of any kind.

Not only does this ending make the story itself ludicrous, but it also cuts the story in half thematically. Heathcliff's retribution on Hindley and Edgar by his gradual and ruthless aquiring of Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange are not dealt with. Consequently the film is only an exploration of the love between Heathcliff and Catherine Earnshaw, (and a shallower more ill-concieved exploration it is hard to imagine), while the book is a story of both love, and perhaps more importantly revenge, (though these two are inextricably mixed in the book).

The lack of the revenge motif detracts irreparably from the character of Heathcliff. Despite a brilliantly ferocious appearance, the hero's lines are melodramatic, often interspersed with clumsy quotes from the text. The result is that Heathcliff is at times ridiculously sentimentalised, but more usually he is laughable, as when he leaps along the Thrushcross Grange terrace, brandishing a poker as if he were a paladin, pursued by Edgar and his strong-arm men.

Indeed there is very little good that can be said of this film. The minor characters are caricatures where they should not be, and undeveloped where they should be. The dramatic qualities of the Yorkshire landscape that are so integral to the book, are unemphasised in the film, with the exception of the occasion mentioned above.

It is a painful effort altogether. This is because the film maker has had his eye on the box office, and not on his art. He treats his subject timidly. When O when is a film maker going to have the guts to treat Emily Bronte's novel with the boldness and fullness that it deserves.

Alan Gould.

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SPORTS PAGE

hockey

Mens competition over the past few weeks has not been very successful for ANU. Th A1 team has been playing its worst Hocke of the season but indicated on Saturday last that the slump may be ending with a 4 – 2 defeat by Central. This game was fast and open with ANU equalling the undefeated competition in mid field play. Whereas Central scored 4 out of 6 possible attempts in the first half, ANU could manage only one goal. The second half saw ANU with some very good lead up play and determined defence, especially from Tenny Beath who made some brilliant saves.

The 3rds and 4ths although doing quite well so far are suffering from irregularity by some of their players. Should any player listed not be available their teams would appreciate being advised so that another replacement can be notified. The club in the fortunate position of having quite a few extras wanting to play, so if those players listed could tell the selectors. the other will get a run.

The Indian-Australian universities test match in Melbourne on July 7 resulted in 6 - 2 win for the Indians. The game began slowly with both teams 'testing' the other for weaknesses. The Australians first attacking move resulted in a surprise goal by Center forward after only 5 minutes of play. The Indians not accustomed to being behind made several right wing attacks and were ahead 3 – 1 at half time.

The game was getting quite rough with the Indians indicating a willingness to 'throw the stick around' freely. As international rules were being followed no replacements were allowed so the Australian center forward suffering a suspected broken finger was shifted to the wing.

The second half continued at a rapid pace, with the Indians capitalising on penalty corners to go to a 6 – 1 lead.

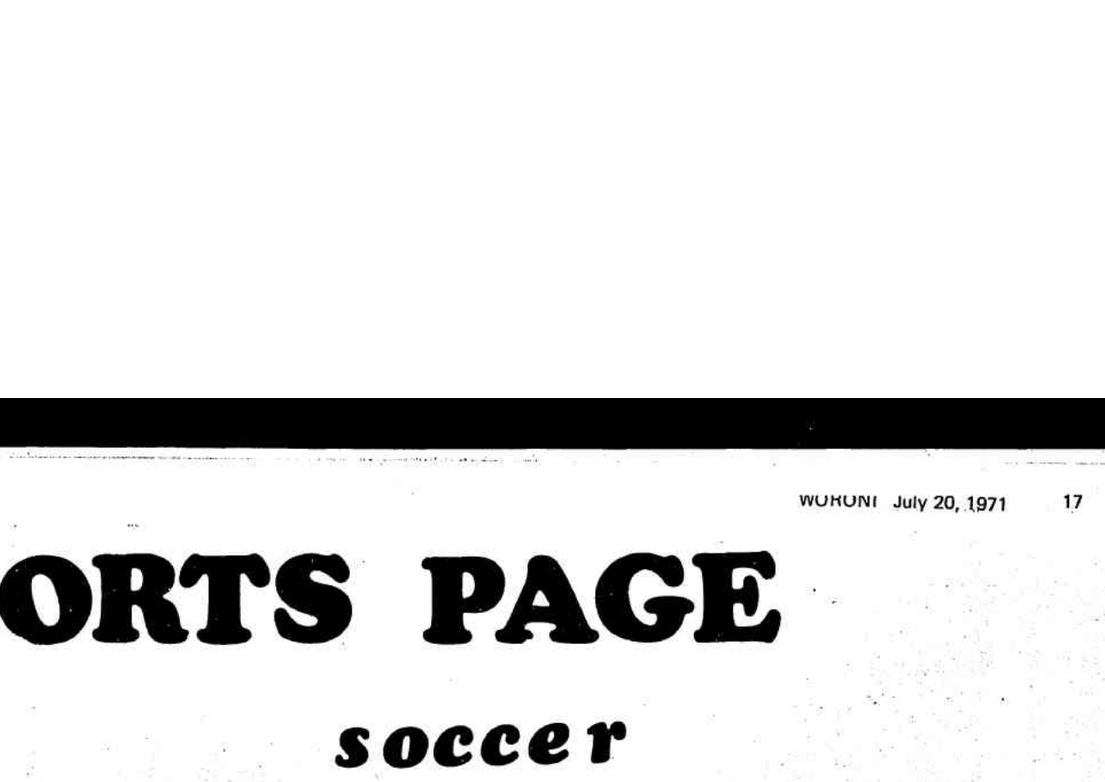
The final Australian goal came from a penalty stroke after an Indian fullback had almost 'amputated' an Australian forwards legs, the heated clash which followed involved most of the players on the field.

Overall Australia lost because of the Indians ability to score off penalty corners and the home teams own lack of cohesion which was understandable as they had only one training run together, in contrast to the Indians who had a solid months preparation before coming to Australia.

On the social side, a successful bar-b-que was prevented by someone flogging off with most of the steaks, however raffles and other fund raising efforts are continuing.

The visit from Sydney University is being finalised, while the club will be entering 2 teams in the carnival on the 18th. Once again intending players for IV in Brisbane (15 - 20 August) are asked to inform John Bouchier or Tony Tederick.

soccer



A Scene from the "2nd Division Soccer Match between ANU and Olympic played on Sunday July 4th. The ANU Soccer Club fields three teams in local competition. The club trains twice a week on North Oval. Tuesday 5 - 7 pm and Thursdays 7 - 9 pm. Even though the club has increased its number of teams this year there are still many students who are still unable to get a game, and think about fielding four teams next year.

(Photo – Stuart Butterworth)

mao

MAO
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aikido

The Aikido club practises on Tuesday and Thursday 5.30 – 6.30 pm at the ANU Drill Hall, Kingsley St. New members (male and female) are welcome.

CONCERTS ON CAMPUS

A.N.U. CHORAL SOCIETY

CHORAL CONCERT

EGO DORMIO ET COR MEUM VIGILAT	–	SCHULTZ
MISSA IN HONOREM SANCTI DOMINICI	–	RUBBRA
STABAT MATER DOLOROSA	–	PALESTRINA
CANTATA NO. 106 (ACTUS TRAGICUS)	–	BACH

BRUCE HALL SUNDAY 25 JULY 8 pm

Tickets from Bourchiers, Bruce, Burton, Garran Halls, SRC Office, and at the door.

ADMISSION: **$1.20**
STUDENTS: **50 cents** (on production of student card).
DRESS to be comfortable – wine served gratis during interval

Applications are called for the positions of:
i) Orientation Week hand-book editor
ii) Orientation Woroni editor
iii) Woroni Editor 1972.

All applications should be in writing and addressed to

Michael Wright
President SRC
SRC Office
ANU

Applications should be in by the 1st day of 3rd term

ski club races

The Ski Club held a successful 4 days at Perisher recently. 30 members of the Club stayed at Munjarra and Geebung Club Lodges and others stayed throughout the valley. For many it was their first time on skis this season and for some their first time ever. On Saturday a short Slalom course was set by the Club Captain Mark Dudzinski and most of the potential IV team skiers were timed through the gates. On Sunday a second course, a Giant Slalom was set but the response was not as good. All skiers benefited from the opportunity to train and for those who made several runs it was noticeable how quickly times improved. In the afternoon the langlaufers ran in the ACT Warm Up race with mixed results. It is obvious that a great deal more preparation will be necessary before Inter Varsity in August.

For the most part the beginners found their feet quickly and snow conditions were ideal. Unfortunately Louise Bonamy broke her leg on the Saturday while skiing on the beginners course, and this marred what was otherwise one of the best weekends skiing so far this year.

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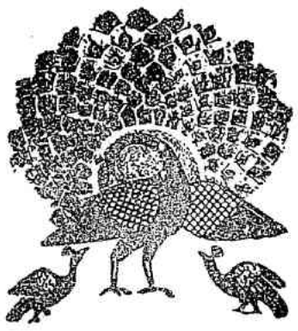
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Vacancies for Research and Investigation Officers

A number of vacancies for Research and Investigation Officers will arise in 1972 in the Commonwealth Treasury, Canberra. Details of the graduates sought, with the likely aspects of work in the general area of Federal Government financial, monetary and economic policy, are given below:

First or Second Class Honours Degree in Economics, Commerce or Arts (Economics Major)

(1) Internal monetary and fiscal policy; assessments of economic trends, prospects and resources; general taxation policy; and associated research.
(2) External financial and economic policy including balance of payments; Australia's membership of International Monetary Fund, and similar institutions; economic aid to developing countries.

Degree in Economics, Commerce, Law or Arts

(1) Administration of banking and insurance legislation; overseas investment in Australia; investment overseas by Australian residents; company finances.
(2) Commonwealth/State financial relations; financial assistance for developmental projects; Commonwealth loans administration.
(3) Legislative and financial aspects of social services, repatriation, health, education, housing, migration, scientific research, retirement benefits and employment conditions.
(4) Advice on financial/economic aspects of land, sea, air transport operations; internal and international communications; assistance to rural, mining and manufacturing industries.
(5) Operation and regulation of government accounting; preparation of annual Federal Budget.
(6) Evaluation of proposals emanating from the Defence Group of Departments; defence and civil works programmes.

Degree with Mathematics or Statistics Major

Provision of actuarial advice on life insurance, pension and similar schemes.

SALARIES

Selected candidates would be appointed as permanent members of the Commonwealth Public Service, eligible for normal Public Service salaries, allowances and benefits. Currently, minimum levels of salary at entry range from $4,100 (three year pass degree) to $4,900 p.a. (first class honours degree). A common salary scale for men and women will be introduced on January 1, 1972.

PROSPECTS

Promotion in the Commonwealth Service is on merit, governed by the Public Service Act and Regulations. Prospects are excellent; most graduate entrants achieve a salary range of $6,217-6,819 within two years of entry.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Interested undergraduates are invited to write for application forms and further information to either:
Commonwealth Public Service Inspector,
State Capital City,
OR
Director, Establishments and Finance,
Commonwealth Treasury,
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600.

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FEE RISE

continued from P 2

and allow free and open discussion of the tuition fees in the light of the 1971 conditions. Having been a member of the Tuition Fees Committee, I believe that the committee would have reached a different decision on the 1972 fee levels if it had been working within a different framework.

The mechanics of avoiding a fee rise is one question but the rational behind our opposition to fee parity is more basic, and, I believe, easier to understand. Parity or the simple "sleep like" following of a higher fee level without questioning is obviously the simplest and easiest policy for the university to adopt. There are pressures from the government and other universities to maintain parity, but the 'vicious circle' nature of the policy means that at no stage is the rationale behind the rises questioned. Agreed, the university has been very conservative in the parity level maintained, for example the 1972-74 fee rises suggested would bring ANU fees in 1974 equal to the fees charged at Macquarie University in 1971. However the fact that it raises its fees to this level rather than some other level shows the subjective and artibrary nature of the rise.

The parity argument means that the ANU is pressured to raise its fees whenever fees increase in other institutions, what ever the initial reason for the increase. ANU students are forced to suffer because other institutions face difficulties requiring that they increase their fees: The rise results not out of the needs of ANU, but out of the difficulties faced by other universities. ANU students already face difficulties and costs as a result of living in Canberra. Problems such as the unavailability of cheap housing, the difficulty in obtaining part time employment and the general high cost of living means that students already find it expensive to attend the ANU. Rises in tuition fees, particularly when the university does not need the income, (Sir John Crawford states emphatically that the income raised is irrelevant) is therefore even more difficult to bear.

Because fee income at the ANU amounts to only 3.7% of recurrent expenditure of the University we believe that the importance to the university of the rise is heavily outweighed by the difficulties which would be faced by students as a result of the rises.

The ANU SRC believes that the need of the university should determine the fee level not the need to maintain parity. Fees should be based on the conditions faced by this university not the conditions faced by some other institution. I urge all students to attend the Students' Association meeting and support the moves initiated last Monday to have the 1972 fee rises considered in a new light. I am confident that if the university Council rescinds the 1966 policy then the fee rises recommended for 1972-74 will be reviewed and possibly abandoned.

What's your potential?

Oxford says:

Potential (pŏte·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* [Late ME. *potenciall*, ad. late L. *potentialis*, f. *potentia* POTENCY + -AL.] A. *adj.* 1. Possessing potency or power; potent; commanding. Now *rare*. 1485. 2. Possible as opp. to actual; existing *in posse*; capable of coming into being; latent. late ME.

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